



COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON

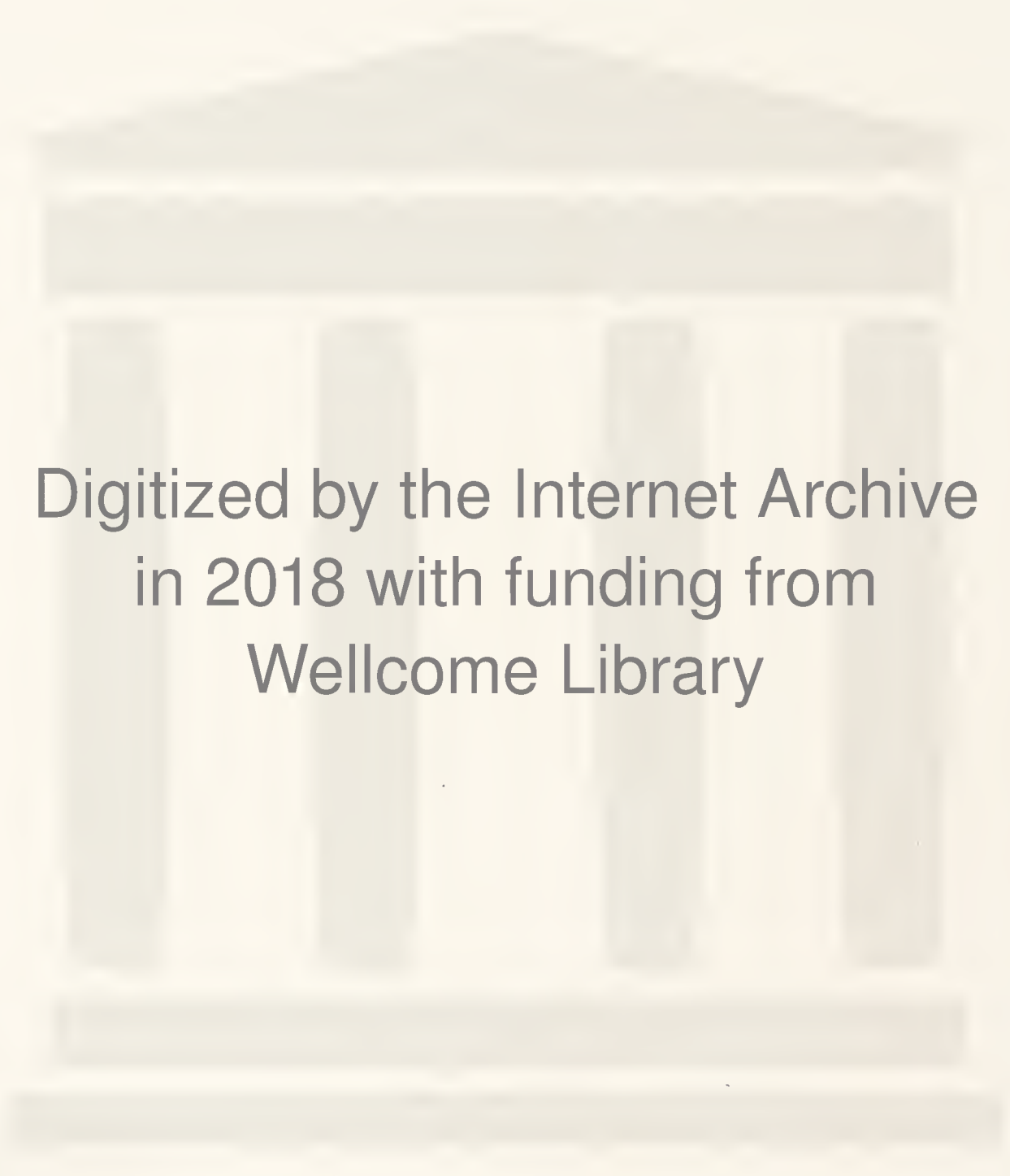
REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1941

By **STEPHEN ROWLAND, M.D.Edin., D.P.H.Camb.,**
Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer, and
Chief Tuberculosis Officer.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introductory Letter	6
Public Health Staff	8
Summary of Statistics	9
I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS :—	
Population	10
Births	10
Stillbirths	10
Deaths	10
Unemployment	11
Meteorology	11
Other Statistics	12
II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES :—	
Public Health Officers	12
Laboratory Facilities	12
Ambulance Facilities	12
Nursing in the Home	12
Treatment Centres and Clinics	12
Municipal Hospitals	12
Voluntary Hospitals, etc.	12
Poor Law Medical Out-relief	12
Care of Mental Defectives	13
Maternity and Child Welfare	13
Maternity and Other Nursing Homes	13
Legislation in Force	13
Blind Persons	13
School Medical Service	14
Evacuation Scheme	14
III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES :—	
Water	15
Drainage and Sewerage	15
Rivers and Streams	15
Closet Accommodation	15
Public Cleansing	16
Sanitary Inspection	16
Shops and Offices	16
Smoke Abatement	16

	PAGE
Swimming Baths and Pools	16
Eradication of Bed Bugs	16
Schools	17
Canal Boats	17
Common Lodging Houses	17
Factories	17
Offensive Trades	17
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	18
Premises controlled by Byelaws, etc.	18
Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	18
Rat Repression	18

IV.—HOUSING :—

Council Houses	18
Other New Buildings	18
Housing Acts	18
Slum Clearance	19
Public Health Acts	19
Prosecutions	19
Overcrowding	19
Sufficiency of Supply of Houses	19
Housing Statistics	20
Other Housing Matters	21

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD :—

Milk Supply	21
Milk in Schools, etc.	21
Tuberculosis Order, 1938	21
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	22
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941	22
Meat and Other Foods	22
Disease in Meat	22
Seizure of Unsound Food	22
Sale of Horseflesh	23
Slaughterhouses	23
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1935	23
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	23
Grading and Marking of Foodstuffs	23
Bakehouses	23
Other Premises dealing with Food	23
Food Poisoning	23
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	24
Preservatives, etc.	24
Chemical Work	25
Bacteriological Work	25
Nutrition	25
Shell-fish and Watercress	25

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES :—

“ Zymotic Deaths ”	25
Measles	25
Whooping Cough	25
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (<i>see also</i> Appendix II.)	25
Influenza	25
Cerebro-spinal Fever	25
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	26
Enterica	26
Dysentery	26
Erysipelas	26
Chickenpox	26
Vaccination	26
Smallpox	26
Scarlet Fever	26
Diphtheria	26
Pneumonia	27
Borough Hospitals	27
Puerperal Pyrexia (<i>see also</i> Appendix II.)	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum (<i>see also</i> Appendix II.)	28
Venereal Diseases	28
Cancer	29
Prevention of Blindness	29
Tuberculosis (<i>see also</i> Appendix I.)	29
Bacteriology	29
Disinfection and Disinfestation	30

VII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE (*see also* Appendix II.) :—

General Remarks	30
Infant Mortality	30
Maternal Mortality	30
Toddlers	31
Midwives Act, 1936	31
Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children	31
Health Visitors	31
Child Life Protection	31
Dental and Orthopædic Treatment	31
Otorrhœa	31
Milk for Mothers and Children	31
Clothes Rationing	31
Fruit Juices and Cod Liver Oil	31
Evacuation Scheme	32
Voluntary Workers	32

APPENDICES

I.—REPORT OF THE CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER :—

Notifications	33
Deaths	33

	PAGE
Revision of Register	33
The Services	34
X-ray Examinations	34
Artificial Pneumothorax	34
Extra Nourishment	34
Park Workers	34
Housing	34
Care Work	35
Health Clinic	35
Welford Road Hospital	36
Creton Sanatorium	37
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital	38
Other Institutions	38
Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925	38
Public Health Act, 1936	38
Statistical Tables	39

II.—REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :—

Staff	44
Infant Mortality	44
Notification of Births	44
Stillbirths	45
Home Visitation	45
Ultra-violet Ray Treatment	45
Manfield Orthopædic Hospital	45
Welfare Centres—Statistics	45
Voluntary Work	46
Toddlers' Clinic	47
Midwives	47
Maternity Homes	47
Ante-natal Work	48
Post-natal Work	48
Doctors' Bills	48
Dental Treatment	48
Milk	48
Puerperal Pyrexia	49
Maternal Deaths	49
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	49
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	49
Child Life Protection	49
Evacuation Scheme	49
Statistical Tables	50

III.—STATISTICAL TABLES :—

General Tables	53
Cases of Notifiable Diseases	(Table B)
Causes of Death	(Table C)
Infant Mortality	(Table D)

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the County Borough of Northampton.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1941, which for statistical purposes embraces a period of fifty-three weeks ended 3rd January, 1942. This is the sixty-eighth report of the series and is prepared according to Ministry of Health Circular 2604 of 24th March, 1942, and follows on the lines of its predecessors, though not so full as formerly. Problems which might have been discussed with profit must be left to a more appropriate time.

The birth-rate, 11·8 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, was practically identical with that for 1940, which, as I remarked last year, was an extremely low one. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 14·2. (*See page 10*).

The death-rate, 12·8, was considerably lower than the one for the previous year, which reached the abnormally high figure of 13·9 per thousand living. It is my opinion that the era of very low death-rates has, like many other things, passed away for ever. (*See page 10*).

The infantile mortality-rate of 52·9 per thousand live births registered was higher than we have had for nine years, but was still well below that for England and Wales, which stood at 59, and 71 for the great towns, of which Northampton is one. (*See pages 30 and 44*).

The " zymotic death-rate " (which was formerly considered a good test of the sanitary conditions of a town) was 0·10 per thousand of the civilian population, or 0·04 below the corresponding figure for 1940. (*See page 25*).

There were two maternal deaths, giving a maternal death-rate of 1·13 per thousand total births registered, compared with 2·77 for England and Wales. (*See pages 30 and 49*).

The tuberculosis death-rate was 0·76, as compared with 0·73 for England and Wales. (*See pages 29 and 33*).

When we come to the common notifiable diseases, we find there was a considerable rise in the prevalence of diphtheria, while the incidence of scarlet fever was about the same as that for England and Wales. As was to be expected, the prevalence of measles declined very considerably after the great outbreak of 1940. (*See Section VI. on pages 25 to 30*).

The bacterial standard of the water supply continued to be of a high order. (*See page 15*).

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get repairs to property carried out owing to shortage of labour and materials.

Taken all in all, war-time conditions included, I think the sanitary circumstances of Northampton continue to be satisfactory.

The Department was honoured by a visit from the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, Sir W. Wilson Jameson, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., on 21st May, 1941.

I regret to say that Mr. James Walker, who had held the post of Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector in the Borough, died on 20th January, 1941. Mr. Walker commenced duty as a sanitary inspector in Northampton on 6th March, 1907, and was appointed Deputy Chief Inspector in June, 1914. From this it will be seen that he had had a very considerable experience in his work, which was always performed with zeal combined with tact. Mr. Walker was intimately connected with the so-called five-year slum clearance programme, as it was he who made the detailed inspections and prepared the specifications of the properties which it was proposed to represent, and he did that work conscientiously and well. He was a man of quiet and charming disposition, who towards the end did not enjoy good health, which forced him to retire on a breakdown pension on 6th May, 1940. I missed him very much and continue to miss him. He was succeeded as Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector by Mr. B. Knowles as from 3rd June, 1940.

The retirement on 10th May, 1941, of Miss M. E. Mossey, the Senior Health Visitor, is referred to on page 30.

Again I have to thank all the members of my Staff for their assistance and loyal support during a trying period.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Stephen Rowland

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GUILDHALL, NORTHAMPTON.
JUNE, 1942.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Chief Tuberculosis Officer</i>	..	..	..	STEPHEN ROWLAND, M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Camb.
<i>Tuberculosis Officer</i>	..	..	..	NORMAN B. LAUGHTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare</i>	..	..	..	MRS. MARY T. DAY, \P M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
<i>Sanitary Inspectors</i>	..	..	..	W. J. BARKER* \dagger (<i>Chief Inspector and Rat Officer</i>) B. KNOWLES* \dagger (<i>also Inspector of Common Lodging Houses</i>) T. L. BOAST* \dagger S. A. TENCH* W. L. MONKS* \dagger (<i>also Inspector of Canal Boats</i>) M. T. PARRY* \dagger (<i>Meat and Food Inspector</i>) C. RHODES* \dagger
<i>Health Visitors</i>	..	..	..	MRS. F. H. SMITH \dagger $\ \S$ MISS F. M. V. BLYTHE BROWN \dagger $\ \$ MISS R. M. BRADY \dagger $\ \P$ MISS A. E. NORGATE \dagger $\ \P$ MISS J. H. WOTHERSPOON \dagger $\ \P$ MISS E. HOWARD \dagger $\ \S\P$ MISS C. A. HALLAHAN \dagger $\ \S\P$
<i>Tuberculosis Nurse</i>	..	..	..	MISS L. REESE $\|\$
<i>Matrons</i>	..	..	..	MISS M. E. NORMAN $\|\S$ (<i>Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital</i>) MISS K. B. STONE $\|\S$ (<i>Welford Road Tuberculosis Hospital</i>)
<i>Clerks</i>	..	..	..	A. F. KNIGHT (<i>Chief Clerk</i>) S. J. KNIGHT (<i>Tuberculosis Dispensary</i>) H. T. BOSWELL MISS D. E. ADNITT (<i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>) MISS J. M. FELL (<i>Infant Welfare Centre</i>) L. BLAKE \P A. N. WRIGHT \P J. CHAPMAN \P R. A. FOLWELL \P W. F. EALES \P
<i>Removal and Disinfecting Staff</i>	..	..	..	C. H. WILLIAMS A. W. BLASON R. G. A. BRITTEN
<i>Rat-catcher</i>	..	..	..	W. E. J. DUNKLEY

All the above are whole-time Officers. School Medical Staff is not included

*Holds Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

\dagger Holds Certificate for Inspecting Meat and Other Foods.

\dagger Holds Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

$\|\$ General Trained Nurse.

\S Fever Trained Nurse.

$\|\P$ Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.

\P Temporary Appointment.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Latitude.....	52° 14' North	Longitude.....	0° 54' West
Height of Guildhall above general mean sea level (in feet)	252		
Area of Borough (in acres) as extended, 1st April, 1932	6,201		
Population :—			
Census 1931 (before extension)	92,341		
Census 1931 (including area added 1st April, 1932)	96,546		
Registrar-General's Estimated Civilian Population for 1941	108,930		
Number of Inhabited Houses :—			
Census 1931	23,141		
According to Rate Books (31st December, 1941)	29,350		
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census 1931) ...	24,966		
Rateable Value (31st December, 1941)	£796,292		
Yield of One Penny Rate (31st December, 1941)	£3,158		

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1941

		TOTAL.	M.	F.		
Live Births	{	Legitimate	1,201	628	573	} Birth-rate 11·8
		Illegitimate	81	40	41	
		Total	1,282	668	614	
Stillbirths	{	Legitimate	29	21	8	} Rate 0·31*
		Illegitimate	5	4	1	
		Total	34	25	9	
Deaths		1,395	751	644	—Death-rate	12·8
Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions ..						56·0
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, Childbirth		(From Sepsis 2)				2†
		(From Other Causes 0)				
Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births :—						
Legitimate..		52·1	Illegitimate..	68·2	Total	52·9
						NUMBER. RATE.
“ Zymotic Deaths ”		11				0·10
Deaths from Measles		1				0·01
Deaths from Whooping Cough		2				0·02
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under two years of age)		0				0·00
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis		75				0·69
Deaths from Other Tuberculous Diseases		8				0·07
Total Tuberculosis Deaths		83				0·76
Deaths from Cancer		194				1·78
Deaths from Influenza		10				0·09

*25·8 per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births Registered.

†1·13 per 1,000 Total Births Registered.

I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population. The Registrar-General estimated the civilian population of the County Borough of Northampton for 1941 to be 108,930.

The natural decrease of the population, *i.e.*, the excess of deaths over live births, for 1941 was 113, or 1.04 per thousand living.

Births. 1,282 live births (668 males, 614 females) were registered, giving a birth-rate of 11.8 per thousand of the estimated civilian population, compared with 14.2 for England and Wales and 14.7 for the 126 county boroughs and great towns (including metropolitan boroughs). The local birth-rate shewed a decrease of 0.1 per thousand, though the number of births was fifty-three more than in 1940. Table 1 (page 53) gives the rates for the last decennium compared with those for the country. Eighty-one (6.3 per cent.) of the births were illegitimate.

For calculating infant death-rates and maternal mortality, the Registrar-General has supplied special figures of 1,720 live births and forty-four stillbirths, these figures including births of evacuees (*see* footnote to Table D at the end of this volume).

Stillbirths. Thirty-four stillbirths were registered, giving a rate of 0.31 per thousand of the population, compared with 0.51 for England and Wales. The rate expressed per thousand total births (including stillbirths) registered was 25.8; for England and Wales it was 35.

Additional notes on stillbirths appear on page 45.

Deaths. 1,395 deaths (751 males, 644 females) were registered, equal to a death-rate of 12.8, compared with 12.9 for England and Wales and 14.9 for the great towns. Table 2 (page 53) gives the local and national death-rates for the last ten years.

The Northampton death-rate is 1.1 per thousand lower than in 1940 and the deaths were fifty-one fewer.

56.1 per cent. of the deaths related to elderly persons (aged sixty-five years and upwards).

944 persons, comprising residents and non-residents, died in local institutions, equivalent to 56.0 per cent. of the total deaths. The deaths of non-residents (with the exception of evacuees) were transferred by the Registrar-General to their respective areas, whilst the deaths of Northampton residents which occurred outside the Borough were credited to us as "inward transfers."

129 deaths occurred for which no medical certificates of the causes of death were furnished. These included seventy-seven inquests, twenty-one coroner's certificates after post-mortem examinations without inquests, and thirty-one uncertified, or 9.2 per cent. of the nett deaths registered.

Table C at the end of this report, giving the causes of death in different age-periods, was prepared in the Public Health Department from information supplied weekly by the local registrars. The classification agrees closely with the figures received from the Registrar-General on 29th May, 1942.

Unemployment. The Manager of the Local Employment Exchange, Ministry of Labour, has again kindly furnished information regarding unemployment in Northampton, from which the following particulars have been extracted :—

The year 1941 opened with a total live register of 1,460 (596 men, 11 boys, 832 women, and 21 girls), roughly a quarter of the total being temporary stoppages due to frost and the usual “standing off” which occurs in the boot and shoe trade at that time of the year. Until May there was a gradual falling off of unemployment and the total register then stood at 403, two-thirds of them being wholly unemployed. In June and July, however, the register rose to 550 and 670 respectively, but more than half of these totals were temporary stoppages in the boot and shoe trade, mostly due to preliminary action for concentration of various factories and annual stocktaking. By the end of the year the register was down to 230 (99 men, 9 boys, 112 women, and 10 girls), only ten women being temporary stoppages. Very few persons worked short time during the year and, except for the month of January, weather conditions did not affect the register. The decreasing register during the year, which still tends to continue, was due to the concentration of industry, the automatic purging of the National Service Register of persons in the Schedule of Reserved Occupations and, of course, to the calling up of younger members of the population. Normally it is now possible to place the average applicant in employment before it is necessary for him or her to sign the unemployment register.

No persons were receiving unemployment relief from the Public Assistance Committee at the end of the year.

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following information relating to the principal public works upon which unemployed labour was engaged :—

Upper Mounts improvement ;
St. David's Housing Estate.

Meteorology. Again I have to thank Mr. R. H. Primavesi for supplying the data (*see* Table 4, page 54) from which these notes were compiled.

The total rainfall for the year 1941 was 27·89 inches (2·82 above the average for the thirty-seven years 1904-1940 inclusive). Owing to the number of “wet” years during the last decennium the average which stood at 24 inches for many years has now reached the figure of 25·07. The wettest month was August, when 4·85 inches fell, the driest being September with 0·35 inch. The greatest fall in twenty-four hours, 0·90 inch, occurred on 23rd August. The number of days on which 0·01 inch or more rain fell was 184.

The maximum shade temperature recorded was 88·5°F. on 22nd June and the minimum 21·0°F. on 5th February. The number of “cold” nights, *i.e.*, when the temperature fell to 32°F. (freezing point) or below, was fifty-seven. The hours of bright sunshine recorded were 1,169, which is considerably below the average for this part of England. The prevailing wind in the Borough was south-west on 95 days, south-east

on 65, north-east on 100, and north-west on 105. There were no " calm " days.

Other Statistics. The notes on infant and maternal mortality, notifiable and other diseases, housing conditions, and other statistics usually included in the annual report, will be found under the headings referring to these matters.

Attention is also directed to the statistics on page 9 and to Tables B, C, and D at the end of this report.

II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Officers. A list of the whole-time officers of the Public Health Department on 31st December, 1941, appears on page 8. The list does not include the names of two sanitary inspectors and three clerks on military service.

The part-time staff connected with the Department remained as given in my report for 1938, page 13, with the exception that the services of the nurse in connection with maternity and child welfare were dispensed with on 20th June.

The staff employed in the school medical service is mentioned in the paragraph dealing with this subject on page 14.

Laboratory Facilities. These remained as in the previous year.

Ambulance Facilities. No additions were made to the normal peace-time ambulances.

Nursing in the Home. This service remained as in previous years.

Treatment Centres and Clinics. These remained as in the previous year.

Municipal Hospitals. Full reports on the four municipal hospitals were given in my reports for 1930 and 1931.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD. No alterations or additions were attempted during the year. Some interior redecoration was carried out. (*See also* page 27).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, WELFORD ROAD. No additions were made to this hospital, which was withdrawn from the Emergency Hospital Scheme on 10th September, 1941. (*See also* pages 27 and 36).

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, MERE WAY. No work was carried out at this hospital, which is maintained in such a state as to be capable of being opened at short notice. (*See also* page 28).

ST. EDMUND'S HOSPITAL, WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD. No additions or alterations to the fabric were made at this hospital. (*See also* page 28).

Voluntary Hospitals, etc. A description of Northampton General Hospital, Creaton Sanatorium, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, and Berry Wood Mental Hospital appeared in my survey report for 1930. Additions or improvements have been recorded in subsequent reports.

Poor Law Medical Out-relief. No change was made in this service during the year.

Care of Mental Defectives. No changes were made in this service.

At the end of 1941 there were thirty-eight Borough patients in residence at Bromham House Colony, near Bedford. In addition, seventeen cases were accommodated in other certified and approved institutions.

St. Edmund's Hospital, which is administered by the Public Assistance Committee as a "mixed institution," is certified under Section 37 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, for the temporary reception of nine medium to low grade mental defectives, of either sex, over the age of sixteen years.

Maternity and Child Welfare. The information required by the Ministry of Health on the services provided under the following headings will be found in Section VII. of this report, dealing with maternity and child welfare, on page 31 :—

- (a) Midwives Act, 1936 ;
- (b) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children ;
- (c) Health Visitors ;
- (d) Child Life Protection ;
- (e) Dental and Orthopædic Treatment ;
- (f) Otorrhœa.

Maternity and Other Nursing Homes. At the end of the year there were five nursing homes on the register, viz :—

Maternity Homes	2
Mixed Home	1
Home for Non-maternity Cases	1
Home for Mothers and Babies (St. Saviour's)	1

These institutions contain fifty-four beds (including forty-three for maternity cases) and they were inspected at regular intervals by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, the officer appointed by the Local Supervising Authority to carry out this duty. (See page 47).

Five institutions were exempted from registration under Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, viz :— Northampton General Hospital (including Barratt Maternity Home), Margaret Spencer Home of Rest, Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, John Greenwood Shipman Convalescent Home, and Bethany Homestead Nursing Home.

Legislation in Force. A list of Local Acts and Orders relating to public health in force in the Borough was given on pages 18 to 20 of the 1938 report. The General Adoptive Acts and Byelaws were set out on pages 16 and 17 of the 1939 report.

Blind Persons. At the end of December, 1941, the number of blind persons resident in the Borough was 236, classified as follows :—

- 8 were St. Dunstan's trained men working at home ;
- 3 were in residential homes ;
- 1 was in a mental home ;
- 4 were in the County Mental Hospital ;

5 were in St. Edmund's Hospital ;
 3 were undergoing industrial training ;
 1 was at a blind school ;
 2 were children under school age ;
 33 were employed in the Workshops, Gray Street ;
 2 were employed as homeworkers ;
 4 were employed elsewhere ; and
 170 were classified as unemployable and were living at home or in lodgings.

During the year, twenty-eight persons were examined by the ophthalmic surgeons with a view to being registered under the Blind Persons Act, of whom six were found to be "not blind." There were still 102 blind evacuees residing in the Borough at the end of 1941, eleven of whom were staying at "Brabourne," the hostel recently opened for blind evacuees.

No action was taken under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as none was considered necessary.

School Medical Service. The Medical Officer of Health, acting as School Medical Officer in an administrative capacity, keeps the Public Health and School Medical Departments in close touch with each other. The Temporary Assistant School Medical Officer, Dr. J. M. Mounsey, who succeeded Dr. J. H. Mason, was still with us at the close of the year and Dr. A. M. Stansfeld, who commenced duties as second Assistant School Medical Officer on 16th June, 1941, left the service on 24th December, 1941.

The whole-time staff employed on school medical work comprises one medical officer designated Assistant School Medical Officer, two dentists, three nurses, and four clerks. One ophthalmic surgeon and a radiologist are employed part-time, and an ear, nose, and throat specialist is engaged for the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

The average number of local scholars on the registers of public elementary schools during the year was 10,665, the average attendance being 9,315 (87·3 per cent.). The average number of evacuee scholars on the registers was 4,694.

The annual report of the School Medical Officer, prepared according to the requirements of the Board of Education for the Education Committee, is published separately and gives details of the work carried out by the school medical service. (*See also "Schools," page 17*).

Evacuation Scheme. The scheme for the reception and billeting in Northampton of evacuees from London and elsewhere was fully explained in my report for 1939 and the machinery is kept in readiness to be put into motion again if necessary at very short notice. Ever since the initial evacuation on the declaration of hostilities there has been an ebb and flow of evacuees to Northampton, more ebb than flow, in other words more have returned to their former homes than have come into the Borough. It was calculated that on 3rd January, 1942, the following remained with us, viz :—

School children	4,840
Children under school age	1,060
Expectant mothers	210
Blind and their helpers	220
Teachers	203
Helpers	53
Juveniles employed	130
Other adults	2,010
Total	8,726

It is interesting to note that the corresponding figure given in my report for 1940 was 14,550.

All were under the supervision of the Secretary for Education, who is Chief Billeting Officer for the Borough.

Parties of expectant mothers continued to arrive weekly from London and were billeted in hostels or private billets according to circumstances.

Further references to evacuation are made in Section VII. of this report dealing with maternity and child welfare on page 32 and in Appendix II., page 49.

III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Water. Particulars relating to the waterworks, sources of supply, treatment of the water, etc., were given in previous reports. The average daily consumption of water during 1941 was 3,080,000 gallons. As the exact population of the area supplied by the undertaking is unknown, it is not possible to give an accurate figure for the consumption per inhabitant, but it was probably in the region of twenty-five or twenty-six gallons per day.

Samples sent to the Devonport Pathological Laboratories, Greenwich, for examination continue to be reported upon as being of excellent quality. Eighty-two were taken during 1941.

Drainage and Sewerage. The sewerage system of the Borough was described in my report for 1933, *i.e.*, after a large amount of work, including the laying of a new outfall sewer and the construction of treatment works, etc., at Ecton, had been completed.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied the following information regarding drainage work carried out under the supervision of his Department during the year :—

Flood control scheme, St. James' and Far Cotton.

Rivers and Streams. At no time was the portion of the river Nene which flows through the Borough in such a state as to give rise to any nuisance.

Closet Accommodation. No conversions from pail closets or privies were undertaken, nor were any hand-flushed closets fitted with cisterns.

Public Cleansing. No changes were made regarding public cleansing, which is carried out efficiently, especially when one remembers the labour difficulties of the present time.

Sanitary Inspection. The work of the sanitary inspectors is summarised in Table 5 (page 55) and Table 6 gives particulars of drainage reconstructions. During the year, 1,861 houses were inspected, of which 910 were found to require some attention, with the result that 737 were repaired, 613 were cleansed and whitewashed, while others were dealt with as the conditions required, details of which appear in Table 5.

While on this subject it may not be out of place to mention the increasing difficulties met with in trying to get repairs to property carried out. The inspectors of the Department can, and do, visit the property and notices are served for necessary repairs to be executed, but the great difficulty is to find labour and material to satisfy the "order." As time goes on these difficulties increase and in the meantime the state of the property deteriorates from bad to worse, so that after the war is over there will be a large amount of slum clearance to be faced.

Shops and Offices. During 1941 the Inspector of Weights and Measures referred only one of these premises to us for necessary action under subsections (1) and (2) of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

Smoke Abatement. No action was taken in connection with any smoke abatement scheme.

Swimming Baths and Pools. Twelve samples of water from swimming baths were examined by the bacteriologist and in most instances pronounced to be good samples of bath water. I doubt if any town in the country supplies purer bath water than that used in the Public Baths, Upper Mounts, which on several occasions has been found to contain less than ten organisms per millilitre, none of these being pathogenic. This happy state of affairs is not brought about by the excessive use of chlorine.

Eradication of Bed Bugs. The Ministry of Health requires certain information regarding the eradication of bed bugs set out according to a prescribed form :—

- (1) During 1941 traces of bugs were found in thirty-three Council houses, the majority of the cases being of a slight nature.
- (2) The methods of disinfestation employed are :—
 - (a) The use of a spray, the insecticides used being "Zaldecide" and "Clymax";
 - (b) Fumigation by means of sulphur candles, *i.e.*, sulphur dioxide gas;
 - (c) Treatment by means of a blow-lamp. Where found necessary, the woodwork (skirting boards, picture rails, etc.) are removed prior to treatment.
- (3) The furniture of incoming tenants from bug-infested houses is treated before removal to new houses. Soft articles (clothing,

bedding, etc.) are disinfested by steam at the Public Health Committee's Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road. Other furniture or articles which would be ruined by steam disinfection are sprayed with insecticide.

- (4) The work of disinfestation is carried out by officers of the Local Authority. Hydrogen cyanide gas has not been used as it is considered too dangerous.
- (5) Supervision or education of tenants is given when Housing Department representatives are treating premises, so as to prevent re-infestation after cleansing.

Schools. The Medical Officer of Health (the nominal School Medical Officer), together with the Assistant School Medical Officer and the sanitary inspectors, kept the sanitary condition of the schools under observation during the year. All the schools are connected with the public water supply.

Canal Boats. The annual report under Section 249 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was dispatched to the Ministry of Health before the appointed date, viz :—21st January. Mr. W. L. Monks, the Canal Boats Inspector, inspected four boats registered to carry thirteen adults. The actual number of occupants was four adults and two children. No infringement of the Act or Regulations was discovered. No case of infectious disease was notified and no boats were detained for disinfection. The number of boats on the register believed to be in use is three.

Common Lodging Houses. At the end of 1941, there were four common lodging houses on the register, viz :—

PREMISES.	ACCOMMODATION (MEN).
52, Broad Street	60
5, St. Andrew's Street	34
38/40, Compton Street	8
31, Mayorhold	15
Total	117

All were visited regularly by Inspector B. Knowles, with occasional visits from the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

We have neither houses let in lodgings nor byelaws dealing with such premises. Some houses have been let in flats, however, owing to shortage of accommodation in the Borough.

Factories. Table 8 (page 58) gives particulars of work done under the Factories Act, 1937. Owing to war conditions and depletion of staff it was not possible during 1941 to carry on this part of our work as fully as in peace time.

Offensive Trades. No new offensive trades were commenced during the year. At the end of December there were fourteen names on the register, viz :—two tanners, three tripe boilers, one soap boiler and fat melter, one bone dealer, and seven rag and bone dealers. All these

trades were kept under supervision by the district sanitary inspectors and were carried on with a minimum of nuisance.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. We have no tent or shack dwellers in the Borough and no camping sites.

Premises controlled by Byelaws, etc. Particulars of these, excepting the above-mentioned, will be found in Section V. (pages 21 to 25) dealing with food, as they comprise cowsheds, dairies, bakehouses, slaughterhouses, ice-cream shops, etc.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. The Chief Sanitary Inspector visited on twelve occasions establishments where rag flock is used.

Rat Repression. The Borough Rat-catcher, working under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, continued to make every week a "rat week" and accounted for 1,770 rats.

IV.—HOUSING

Council Houses. The Borough Engineer has supplied the Department with particulars of the progress made under the municipal housing schemes :—

Number of Council houses completed during 1941	26
--	----

Total number of houses erected for the Corporation up to	
--	--

31st December, 1941	4,790
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Owing to lack of labour and materials, especially timber, housing schemes are in much the same state as slum clearance, viz :—in abeyance.

Other New Buildings. In addition to the above, the following private building operations, plans for which had been approved by the Highways Committee, were carried out during the year :—

Houses (private enterprise)	11
Conversion of one house into two houses	2
Conversion of one house into two flats	2
Alterations to houses	3
Shop	1
Temporary offices	3
Extensions or alterations to shops and offices	4
Workshops	2
Extensions to factories	7
Alterations to factories	11
Extensions to canteens	2
Alteration or reconstruction of licensed premises	3
Service garage	1
Store sheds, etc.	6
Water closets	47
Miscellaneous	16

Housing Acts. No houses were represented by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and no house was repaired under the provisions of Section 9 of the same Act. Table 7

(page 57) gives the present condition of some houses represented in former years.

The staff made 1,073 visits of house-to-house inspection under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932, and found defects in 620, chiefly want of cleanliness and repairs.

Slum Clearance. This work is in abeyance for the duration of the war. Before the outbreak of hostilities, a considerable number of houses had been scheduled for demolition and owing to the difficulties in obtaining labour and materials it is scarcely possible to keep some of them in anything like a habitable condition. They must go from bad to worse. There will be a large amount of arrears to make up after the war is over.

Public Health Acts. Table 5 (page 55) gives particulars of the work of the sanitary inspectors under these Acts.

No house was certified by the Medical Officer of Health under the terms of Sections 83 or 167 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Prosecutions. No legal proceedings were necessary to enforce the repair of property, though the difficulty of carrying out the orders increases from week to week as labour and materials become less easy to obtain.

Other prosecutions are dealt with in the paragraphs dealing with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, on page 24 ; Seizure of Unsound Food on page 22 ; and Sale of Horseflesh on page 23.

Overcrowding. Since the evacuation of September, 1939, and Northampton being a reception area (chiefly for persons from London and the East Coast) it has not been possible to deal with overcrowding so thoroughly as one did in peace time, when very little overcrowding existed in the Borough. At present all we can do is to alleviate the worst cases.

During the year we received sixteen applications from landlords, agents, etc., to supply the permitted numbers for sixty-seven houses.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses. That there is an insufficiency of houses in the Borough at the present time I do not think anybody with experience in such matters will doubt, but the extent of that insufficiency is a matter on which I am not prepared to express an opinion in these times of flux and change. The mere fact that the Housing Committee had on its waiting list on 31st December, 1941, the names of 2,203 applicants for Council houses does not necessarily mean that we require immediately that number of additional houses in the Town. That there will be an outcry for more houses when hostilities are finished, and the men and women now in H.M. Forces return to civil life, is a matter of certainty.

There appears to be some misapprehension amongst the public, not confined to Borough residents, regarding my position and housing. Persons seeking a house in the Borough come to my Office asking me to find them one, as though I were a house agent. I may have to take on many duties not originally intended, but that of house agent is certainly not one of them.

Much the same applies to overcrowding ; a family already filling a house according to the Government standard will take in another family and when they tire of their visitors come down to my Office requesting me to get the newcomers moved, quite oblivious to the fact that it is the duty of the person who admitted the second family and caused the overcrowding to take the necessary action.

Housing Statistics. The particulars for 1941 are set out below in the form required by the Ministry of Health :—

1.—*Inspection of Dwellinghouses.*

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,861
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,073
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	910

2.—*Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.*

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	286
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3.—*Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	617
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	600
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit . .	0

4.—*Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	15
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	15
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	117*
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	15
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	15
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	120*
D.—Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
E.—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	†

*Equivalent number of units = $93\frac{1}{2}$ and $100\frac{1}{2}$ respectively.

†See paragraph on "Overcrowding" on page 19.

Other Housing Matters. Reference should be made to Section III. "Sanitary Circumstances" for other information bearing on housing.

The estimated number of inhabited houses in the Borough on 31st December, 1941, was 29,350.

V.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. As explained in former reports the bulk of the Town's milk supply is derived from out-of-town sources. At the end of the year seventy-seven cows were housed in the Borough.

Milk in Schools, etc. In spite of outcries regarding milk shortage, the milk-in-schools scheme held its own. The number of bottles of milk consumed by local scholars was 1,443,153, of which 143,091 were supplied free. Evacuees consumed 450,004 bottles, 57,018 being issued free.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938. Twenty-two samples of milk were examined at the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine for the presence of tubercle bacilli. All were reported negative, *i.e.*, no tubercle bacilli were found. This is the second year in succession in which I have been able to report such a satisfactory state of affairs. True, not a large number of samples (forty-four) were taken, but the fact that all were returned as negative shews a decided improvement on previous years.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops. At the end of the year, seven cowkeepers, 95 retail dairymen, and seven wholesalers were on the registers. Fifteen of these resided outside the Borough; their premises were inspected by officers of the rural sanitary authorities and passed as fit for the purpose before they were placed on our register. In addition, 153 persons are allowed to sell milk in bottles on conditions explained in previous reports. The inspectors made 593 visits to registered premises during which defects were found in four instances. These were speedily remedied.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1941. The following licences under these Regulations were in operation at the end of 1941 :—

Dealers' licences to use the designation " tuberculin tested " :—	
(a) bottling establishments	2
(b) shops and other premises	17
Dealers' licences to use the designation " pasteurised " :—	
(a) pasteurising establishments	4
(b) shops and other premises	6
Producer's licence to use the designation " accredited "	1
These licences were held by nineteen dairymen in all.	

Thirty-five samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination, viz :—three tuberculin tested, four pasteurised, five ordinary milk in bottles, twenty-two ordinary loose milk, and one ordinary milk in a carton.

The three tuberculin tested milks satisfied the prescribed methylene blue reduction test for cleanliness.

All the pasteurised milks complied with the requirements of the Regulations. The organisms per ml. (millilitre) were estimated to number 1,123, 11,000, 13,000, and 86,000 respectively.

Apart from three samples in which the organisms were said to be uncountable and three others in which the number of organisms per ml. was given as 500,000+, the average count of the remaining twenty-two ordinary milks was 88,964 per ml., the highest being 400,000 and the lowest 4,000.

Fourteen samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the phosphatase test to ascertain if pasteurisation had been satisfactorily carried out, *i.e.*, if the raw milk had been heated up to a sufficiently high temperature for the requisite period. Thirteen of the samples passed the test satisfactorily; the remaining one failed to do so.

Meat and Other Foods. No change was made in the methods of food inspection, etc. Tables 9 and 10 (pages 59 and 60) give particulars of food condemned. Mr. M. T. Parry, who succeeded Mr. J. Brown as Meat and Food Inspector, commenced duty on 8th February, 1941.

Disease in Meat. Table 10 (page 60) gives particulars of carcasses inspected and condemned.

Seizure of Unsound Food. No seizure of meat was made by the officers of the Department. All meat condemned was voluntarily surrendered to the inspectors by the butchers.

A vendor was prosecuted for exposing for sale tomatoes which were so unsound as to be unfit for human consumption. The magistrates imposed a fine of £2.

Sale of Horseflesh. A wholesaler was prosecuted for supplying horseflesh for human consumption to a café proprietor who had not asked for horseflesh. He was fined £10 and one guinea costs. The same wholesaler was also fined £10 and one guinea costs for not displaying a notice in his warehouse saying that horseflesh was being sold on the premises.

At the same Court a café proprietor was fined £5 and one guinea costs for not displaying a similar notice. A summons against him for selling horseflesh to a customer who had not asked for horseflesh was dismissed.

Another vendor was summoned for having in his possession horseflesh for sale for human consumption without displaying a notice stating that horseflesh was for sale. This case was dismissed.

Slaughterhouses. In my report for 1939 I explained the changes made in the Borough by the Ministry of Food regarding the slaughtering of animals by limiting the number of slaughterhouses in use to four.

At the end of the year there were thirty-six slaughterhouses on the register. These are licensed annually under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. All but the four previously mentioned remained closed ; many of them will probably not be re-opened after hostilities cease.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1935. Under these Regulations, eighty-nine notices of casual slaughter were received during 1941. The object of these Regulations was explained in previous reports.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933. The names of two slaughtermen were added to the register, making a total of 180 on the register at the end of the year. These licences expire on 31st December, 1942.

Grading and Marking of Foodstuffs. The inspectors continue to carry out the duties imposed by the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1928, and the numerous Orders made thereunder.

Bakehouses. At the end of the year there were seventy-four bakehouses on the register. To these the inspectors paid 220 visits, when twenty-one infringements of the Act were discovered and remedied.

Other Premises dealing with Food. Under this heading come premises where food is dealt with, other than those already mentioned, *e.g.*, those connected with the manufacture and storage of potted meats, jams, sweets, ice-cream, etc. 822 visits of inspection were made.

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, one application for registration for dealing in ice-cream was received during the year.

Food Poisoning. No case of suspected food poisoning came to the notice of the Department during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. 319 samples (including 65 informal) were taken by the sanitary inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The nature of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst is given in detail in Table 12 (page 61). Twenty-one of them (6·6 per cent.) were found to be not genuine. One of these was an informal sample. Of the remaining twenty non-genuine samples, nineteen were milks and one saccharin tablets; they were dealt with in the following way:—

Sample No. 24. Milk found to be 15·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Vendor was fined ten shillings.

No. 45. Milk 3·3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 67. Milk 1·3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 70. Milk 4·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 75. Milk 7·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Vendor fined ten shillings.

No. 77. Milk 1·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 110. Milk contained 2·1 per cent. of added water. Warned.

No. 129. Milk 1·3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 130. Milk 3·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 147. Milk found to be 4·3 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. No action was taken as the milk was sour when received by the Analyst.

No. 149. Milk 8·7 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. No action was taken as the sample was sour when received by the Analyst.

No. 155. Milk 4·5 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 156. Milk 2·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 157. Milk 5·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat and contained 3·4 per cent. of added water. Warned.

No. 178. Milk 3·6 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 180. Milk contained 6·8 per cent. of added water. Fined ten shillings.

No. 202. Milk contained 4·2 per cent. of added water. Case dismissed.

No. 229. Saccharin tablets stated to be "full strength," but contained only 0·15 grain of saccharin per tablet. Vendor was fined ten shillings plus three guineas costs.

No. 240. Milk 2·0 per cent. deficient in milk-fat. Warned.

No. 271. Milk contained 2·1 per cent. of added water. Warned.

The average fat content of the 166 samples of genuine milk was 3·62 per cent. and the non-fatty solids 8·81 per cent.

All milks sent for analysis were examined for the presence of preservatives, but none were detected. I think the practice of adding preservatives to milk with the object of making it "keep" is about finished.

Preservatives, etc. No infringements of the Public Health (Preservatives, &c., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940, came to the notice of the Department during the year.

No action was taken under the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, or the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Chemical Work. No change was made in the arrangements for the chemical examinations made on behalf of the Department.

Bacteriological Work. This was carried out, as in former years, at Northampton General Hospital and the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Nutrition. No special work relating to nutrition was attempted.

Shell-fish and Watercress. No change was made either regarding the sources of supply or the means of dealing with these articles of food.

VI.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

“Zymotic Deaths.” During 1941 eleven deaths were ascribed to the so-called “zymotic diseases,” giving a “zymotic death-rate” of 0·10 per thousand civilian population, compared with 0·14 for 1940. These deaths are classified below :—

	NUMBER OF DEATHS.	DEATH- RATES.
Diarrhœa (under two years)	0	0·00
Diphtheria	8	0·07
Enteric Fever	0	0·00
Measles	1	0·01
Scarlet Fever	0	0·00
Smallpox	0	0·00
Whooping Cough	2	0·02

Each of these diseases is dealt with separately in the next two or three pages.

Measles. We received 260 notifications of this disease, compared with 3,400 during 1940. The attack-rate was 2·39. One death was attributed to this cause, giving a rate of 0·01. For England and Wales the attack-rate was 10·33 and the death-rate 0·03.

Whooping Cough. There was a recrudescence of this disease during 1941, 582 notifications being received, equal to an attack-rate of 5·34 (England and Wales 4·39). In spite of the number of cases recorded, only two deaths were certified as due to this cause, giving a death-rate of 0·02 (England and Wales 0·06).

Diarrhœa and Enteritis. No local children under two years of age died from enteritis, once such a fatal disease amongst infants. For England and Wales the death-rate from this cause was 5·1 per thousand live births registered.

Influenza. Influenza is not notifiable. Only ten deaths were attributed to this disease. The death-rate from this cause was 0·09, compared with 0·19 for England and Wales.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. Thirty-five cases were notified as suffering from this disease, twelve of them being from out of town and not previously notified, giving an attack-rate of 0·32 (England and Wales 0·25). Twenty-two were males and thirteen females. Only one

was a soldier. With one exception, the cases were treated at Northampton General Hospital. Five deaths were ascribed to this cause.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis. The only notification of this disease (commonly called "infantile paralysis," though there is no reason why it should not attack adults, as, in fact, it does) related to a child of two years, who was transferred to Manfield Orthopædic Hospital in October and was still under treatment at the time of writing.

Enterica. Ten notifications of enterica were received, all relating to paratyphoid fever B. These included two out-of-town cases not previously notified elsewhere. With one exception the patients were young persons under fourteen years of age. The attack-rate was 0.09 and no deaths were attributed to this disease. For England and Wales the attack-rate was 0.12 and the death-rate 0.00.

Dysentery. Eighteen notifications of Sonne dysentery were received, sixteen of them relating to members of the staff in an institution. One death (an inward transfer) was attributed to Flexner dysentery. All the patients who suffered from the Sonne type (which is a mild form) recovered.

Erysipelas. Thirty-nine notifications of erysipelas were received, giving an attack-rate of 0.36, compared with 0.30 for the country. Two deaths were attributed to this cause.

Chickenpox. This disease, which is endemic, is not notifiable. In the returns furnished weekly by head teachers 584 cases or suspected cases were reported amongst school children.

Vaccination. The arrangements outlined in past reports were continued regarding vaccination. From the returns furnished by the Vaccination Officers it appears that of the 1,859 infants whose births were registered in the Borough during 1940, 208 were successfully vaccinated, equal to 11.2 per cent.

During 1941, no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Smallpox. No case of smallpox or suspected smallpox came to the notice of the Department during 1941.

Scarlet Fever. We received 151 notifications relating to scarlet fever, giving an attack-rate of 1.39, compared with 1.47 for England and Wales. Ninety-eight of the patients were removed to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, Harborough Road, where twenty-three were considered not to be suffering from this disease. No deaths were attributed to scarlet fever.

Diphtheria. 334 notifications of this disease were received, giving an attack-rate of 3.07, while for England and Wales it was 1.25. In my report for 1940 I mentioned the rise in the incidence of this disease, which continued to be prevalent during the greater part of 1941. The notifications related to 206 females and 128 males. 302 of the patients were removed to the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, where thirty-five

were found to be not suffering from clinical diphtheria. Eight deaths were certified as due to this cause, giving a death-rate of 0·07, the same as for England and Wales. It is not our practice to admit mere "carriers" nor is it the wish of the Ministry of Health that we should do so.

382 phials of antitoxin (each of 8,000 units) were issued free to general practitioners in the Borough on application to the Public Health Department at a cost of £121. In addition, 318 phials of A.P.T. (102 of 0·5 c.c., 133 of 1 c.c., and 83 of 5 c.c.) were supplied free to practitioners in connection with the immunisation campaign, which was carried out with a considerable amount of success during the year. A little T.A.M. and T.A.F. was also issued.

Out of the 334 cases of diphtheria notified during 1941, the type of organism was ascertained on 116 occasions and was as follows:—

TYPE.	NUMBER.	PERCENTAGE.
<i>Mitis</i>	45	38·8
<i>Intermedius</i>	22	19·0
<i>Gravis</i>	25	21·5
Mixed	24	20·7

In some parts of England and Wales it is found that one or other of the three types largely predominates, but so far as our observations go in Northampton it would seem that, with the exception of the *Mitis* type (the least virulent) prevailing, there is little predominance of either of the other two types from which death usually results. Unfortunately, on no occasion where the condition ended fatally was the type given in the bacteriological reports.

Northampton took part in the immunisation campaign against diphtheria. Up to the end of the year the number of children of school age, *i.e.*, from five to fifteen years, who received two doses of the prophylactic was 7,983, and of those under five 1,141, making a total of 9,124 who had completed the full course.

Pneumonia. 193 notifications of pneumonia were received, giving an attack-rate of 1·77, while for England and Wales it was 1·25. The incidence fell very evenly on the two sexes, viz:—100 males, 93 females. Thirty-three were classified as broncho-pneumonia and twenty-five as following influenza. Seventy-two deaths were attributed to this disease, viz:—forty-four to broncho-pneumonia, five post-influenzal, and twenty-three to other types.

Borough Hospitals. INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOUR ROAD. A full description of this hospital appeared in my report for 1930. Table 11 (page 60) gives statistics for 1941. The hospital was never full during the year; the highest number of patients under treatment at any one time was eighty-six on 17th January, while the lowest was twelve from 1st to 6th September. (*See also* page 12).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL, WELFORD ROAD. Full particulars of this hospital were given in my report for 1930. Further references occur on pages 12 and 36 of this report.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, MERE WAY. No work of any great extent was carried out at this hospital, which is maintained so as to be available in every eventuality. (*See also* page 12).

ST. EDMUND'S HOSPITAL, WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD. To this hospital, which ranks as a grade 2 hospital under the Emergency Hospital Scheme, no alterations or additions were made. (*See also* pages 12 and 32).

Puerperal Pyrexia. Eighty-six notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, including forty-five cases from out of town not notified in their own areas, equal to an attack-rate of 48·74 per thousand total births. For England and Wales the corresponding figure was 11·91. Seventy-five were treated at the General Hospital and two at St. Edmund's Hospital. Four were known to be doctors' cases, twelve occurred in the practice of midwives, sixty occurred in institutions, and in ten no reliable information was available. One case ended fatally, a non-resident, which ranks as an outward transfer.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Only three notifications of ophthalmia were received and in no case was there any impairment of vision. One of the cases occurred in an institution whence the mother and child were later transferred to a special treatment centre out of town.

This disease, which was the chief cause of the condition commonly called "blindness from birth," has, I believe, by increased knowledge and more prompt and effective treatment of venereal disease, ceased to be the menace it was up to comparatively recent times.

Venereal Diseases. 177 Borough residents received treatment for the first time at the Special Clinic for venereal diseases at Northampton General Hospital, under the combined scheme worked in conjunction with the County Councils of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire. The classification of the new cases was as follows :—

CONDITION.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Syphilis	21	17	38*
Gonorrhœa	56	13	69
Other than Venereal	29	41	70
Totals	106	71	177

(*Eleven male and fourteen female syphilis cases were of more than one year's standing).

Five syphilis (two male and three female) and eighteen gonorrhœa (ten male and eight female) patients, including persons under treatment at the commencement of the year, carried out the full courses of treatment recommended by the specialists in charge of the Clinic and were discharged after final tests of cure.

Eleven syphilis patients (seven males and four females) and sixteen gonorrhœa patients (ten males and six females) ceased attending before completion of treatment or before final tests as to cure were made; in other words, they became tired of well-doing, a common fault with this

type of person, a fault which would be more prevalent if it were not for the interest and sympathy shewn by the staff of the Clinic, who go to no end of trouble to keep in touch with defaulters.

The above figures, whilst shewing some rise over those for 1940, do not point to any excessive increase in venereal disease in the Borough due to war-time conditions. That there would be some increase was inevitable, but it has not been so great as some people anticipated. It was not considered necessary (by those in the best position to judge) to increase the number of clinics.

The total attendances made by Borough patients at the out-patient clinics were 2,532 and eighty-nine days were spent in hospital by patients, less than a quarter of the corresponding time during 1940.

In the treatment of syphilis, 653 doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds (stabilarsan or sulfarsenol) were administered, as also 1,122 doses of other preparations.

In connection with the scheme, 1,317 specimens were examined by the Pathologist at a cost of £306 7s. 6d. ; 700 specimens were on behalf of the Treatment Centre, 501 for hospitals and other institutions, and 116 for local practitioners.

The Borough Council makes an annual grant of £23 to the British Social Hygiene Council for propaganda purposes.

Cancer. No further advance has been made in the treatment of cancer, nor do I expect any change until after the war. The number of deaths in Northampton attributed to cancer during 1941 was 194, giving a local death-rate from this cause of 1.78, the same as for England and Wales.

Prevention of Blindness. The information required by the Ministry of Health will be found under the heading " Blind Persons " on page 13.

Tuberculosis. The report of the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. N. B. Laughton, the twenty-third of the series, is printed as Appendix I. on pages 33 to 43. No change was made in the anti-tuberculosis measures which have been in operation in the Borough for many years.

With the increased use of X-rays and the employment of artificial pneumothorax in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, the work in the Department continues to increase. Dr. Laughton continued to give assistance to the military authorities.

The total tuberculosis death-rate in Northampton for 1941 was 0.76 (respiratory 0.69 ; other forms 0.07). The rate for England and Wales was 0.73 (respiratory 0.60 ; other forms 0.13).

Tuberculosis shares with some other diseases the reputation of suffering from periods of recrudescence during war-time and it would appear that that tendency is again becoming noticeable in England and Wales. If that be so in this country, which has suffered no privations to speak of, what must it be in some of the Continental countries ?

Bacteriology. As from 1st July, the Public Health Committee entered into an agreement with the Medical Research Council and the Northampton General Hospital whereby certain portions of the Com-

mittee's bacteriological examinations are undertaken by the Public Health War-time Emergency Laboratory established at the General Hospital. Instead of the work being done on the basis of so much per specimen, payment was arranged by a block grant. This work includes the routine examination of swabs for diphtheria (including indication of type, if necessary) and all work in connection with infectious diseases, but does not include the routine examination of milk and water or the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Certain portions of this work are carried out at the General Hospital, while other examinations are conducted elsewhere. Table 13 (page 62) gives particulars of clinical bacteriology.

Disinfection and Disinfestation. The number of articles stoved at the Disinfecting Station, St. Andrew's Road, for disinfection and disinfestation, was 15,025.

VII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

General Remarks. The twenty-first annual report of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare on the work of that Department will be found in Appendix II. on pages 44 to 52.

Miss M. E. Mossey, who had been a member of the staff as health visitor since 1st June, 1915, and had held the post of Senior Health Visitor since the retirement of Miss Islip in 1938, retired on 10th May, 1941, to the regret of all. Miss Mossey had over a quarter of a century's experience of child welfare work in the Borough and saw the work grow from very small beginnings to the present far-reaching proportions. She was a most capable and conscientious officer and was much appreciated by the Committee, staff, and the mothers with whom she came in contact. We all wish her health and happiness in her retirement.

Another change in the health visiting staff was caused by the resignation of Mrs. A. M. Walton on 14th August. The vacancies were filled by Miss E. Howard on 18th June and Miss C. A. Hallahan on 2nd October. Miss G. E. Wills, junior clerk in the Infant Welfare Department, left on 8th March and was succeeded by Miss J. M. Fell on 21st April.

Infant Mortality. The number of infant deaths was ninety-one, the highest since 1925, giving an infantile death-rate of 52·9 per thousand live births registered, the highest since 1932. The deaths are classified by cause and age in Table D at the end of this report.

While the figure of 52·9 is considerably higher than usual, it is still lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales, 59, and that for the 126 great towns, which was 71. Not much progress will be made in further reducing the infantile death-rate until some means have been found to reduce the neo-natal rate. The most critical period of life is the first hour and with every day which passes the chances of survival increase.

Maternal Mortality. There were two deaths of Borough women, both due to puerperal sepsis, giving a maternal death-rate of 1·13 per

thousand total births registered, compared with 2·77 (puerperal and post-abortive sepsis 0·83 ; other maternal causes 1·94) for England and Wales. Table 3 (page 53) gives comparable figures for ten years.

Toddlers. Children aged one to five years, *i.e.*, pre-school children, receive care and attention through the agency of the Committee's health visitors and special clinics.

Midwives Act, 1936. Recent reports should be consulted for a record of the action taken and local arrangements made under this Act.

Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children. No change was made in these provisions, which were described on page 18 of my report for 1930 and which continue to function satisfactorily.

At the end of the year there were five registered nursing homes in the Borough, one of which is a mixed home for medical, surgical, and maternity cases, two are registered for maternity only, one is a home for mothers and babies, and one is registered for the admission of aged and infirm persons. (*See also* page 13).

Health Visitors. The number of whole-time health visitors employed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee at the end of the year was seven, which is considered sufficient for present needs. (*See* list on page 8 and paragraph on " Home Visitation " on page 45).

Child Life Protection. The health visitors act as child protection visitors and they reported that all the guardians (persons undertaking the care of children for gain or reward) carried out their duties satisfactorily. (Statistics appear on page 49).

Dental and Orthopædic Treatment. No change was made in the arrangements for carrying out this work. (*See* paragraphs on pages 48 and 45).

Otorrhœa. This very troublesome condition in pre-school children is treated by arrangement at the School Clinic. I consider this work to be very important, for the longer the ears are allowed to continue discharging the less chance there is of permanent recovery ; most cases can be cured if taken in time and adequately treated. Twenty-five such cases made 227 attendances during the year.

Milk for Mothers and Children. The National Milk Scheme functioned satisfactorily so far as the Department was concerned. (*See also* paragraph on " Milk " on page 48).

Clothes Rationing. Another extra duty thrown upon the Infant Welfare Department was the issuing of supplementary clothing coupons to expectant mothers. From the commencement of the scheme on 5th August until the end of the year, 1,007 applications were dealt with.

Fruit Juices and Cod Liver Oil. Owing, I believe, largely to the fact that it was thought the health of young children might suffer under or through war-time conditions, the Ministry of Food, with the co-operation of the Ministry of Health, prepared a scheme for the distribution of fruit juices and cod liver oil for children up to five years of age. The

first distribution of these substances took place on 15th December and up to the time of writing, the scheme, with slight modifications, was working satisfactorily.

Evacuation Scheme. Parties of expectant mothers from London were received weekly at the Infant Welfare Centre in St. Giles' Street and seen by the Assistant Medical Officer before being dispatched to billets or hostels under the control of the Chief Billeting Officer. 536 of these women were allocated to St. John's Emergency Maternity Home, Weston Favell, which is under the management of the Northamptonshire County Council, and 132 to St. Edmund's Hospital. In addition to the women who came under the Government scheme, 128 others came to Northampton privately and registered with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

During the year, 693 women were delivered in St. John's Home and 218 in St. Edmund's Hospital.

In the reception of these women valuable help was given by the members of the Voluntary Committee.

(See also pages 14 and 49).

Voluntary Workers. The Voluntary Committee continued to give their time and experience, especially at the weekly "centres," an account of which is given in the report of the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare on page 46.

See Appendix III. (page 53) for the usual statistical tables in connection with the Medical Officer of Health's report.

Appendix I. (page 33) deals with the work of the Tuberculosis Department and Appendix II. (page 44) with the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE CLINICAL TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1941

HEALTH CLINIC,
2, HAZELWOOD ROAD,
NORTHAMPTON.

JUNE, 1942.

To the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

SIR,

I beg to submit my report on the anti-tuberculosis scheme for the year 1941.

Your obedient Servant,

N. B. LAUGHTON

Notifications. During the year, 146 persons were notified as suffering from tuberculosis. Of these, 120 were pulmonary and 26 non-pulmonary. The disposal and age groups of these are shewn in Tables T7 and T8 (page 43). In addition to this number, 17 cases already notified in other areas came into the Borough.

The number of notifications shews a considerable increase. In 1940 it was 121 and in 1939, 93.

Deaths. The number of deaths and the death-rates from tuberculosis per thousand of the population in 1941 were as follow :—

	NO. OF DEATHS.	DEATH- RATES.
Respiratory Tuberculosis	75	0.69
Other Forms	8	0.07
Totals ,	83	0.76

The death-rate has risen again. This has occurred elsewhere, due to war conditions. In 1940 the figure was 0.66 and in 1939, 0.44.

Revision of Register. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, the names of fifteen notified persons were removed from the register in 1941, these consisting of :—

- (a) Ten in whom the diagnosis had not been established, and
- (b) Five where the patient might be regarded as having recovered.

Particulars of the cases were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health who decided as to their suitability for deletion under one of these groups.

On 31st December, 1941, there were 628 cases on the Medical Officer of Health's register, 465 being pulmonary and 163 non-pulmonary.

The Services. The 1941 notifications included cases (14 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) discharged from the Services with active pulmonary tuberculosis. In the majority the disease was well beyond the early stage. Two of this group were patients previously on the register who had been accepted for service.

103 men and 6 women recruits were examined at the request of the National Service Medical Boards. Amongst these were found 5 cases of active disease, and the medical history suggested it had been progressive for two or more years. In 4 of them it was well advanced.

X-ray Examinations. The radiological work rises year by year, and last year shewed an increase of over 20 per cent. This was due in part to examination of militia, but more to an increasing number of patients sent by doctors for investigation and diagnosis. 1,265 screen and 669 photographic examinations were carried out, a total of 1,934.

Artificial Pneumothorax. This form of collapse therapy takes a prominent place in treatment, and after patients leave hospital or sanatorium it is continued at the Health Clinic. 42 patients were treated, inductions and refills numbering 1,041. A full collapse, or nearly so, was obtained in about half the cases, and a moderately good but effective result got in all but 4 of the remainder. Treatment was discontinued in 3 instances. In 1 a successful conclusion was attained, in the other 2 complications occurred which rendered termination advisable. At the end of the year, 34 (81 per cent.) were fit for remunerative work (or housework in the case of some women) and 8 (19 per cent.), of whom 2 were still in hospital, were unfit for employment. In view of these good results it is interesting to note the extent of disease existing when the patients were treated—24 per cent. were early, 71 per cent. had reached an intermediate stage and 5 per cent. were advanced. In 34 of the 42 patients, the sputum, originally positive (*i.e.*, containing tubercle bacilli), became negative, or disappeared altogether; in 3 tubercle bacilli continued to be present. In 1 case a negative sputum remained so and in 4 there was no sputum at any time.

Extra Nourishment. During the year, 48 grants of extra nourishment were made and 27 patients benefited. Owing to war conditions, the issue of margarine and eggs was very much limited.

Park Workers. Ten men and one woman have been employed under this scheme. The health of one broke down to such an extent that he had to come off the scheme, and four others went off for various reasons. Five others were off work with illness for varying periods. None were taken on, and at the end of the year the number employed was six men.

Housing. The importance of good housing in the prevention of tuberculosis needs no emphasis. The influx of evacuees has added

somewhat to difficulties and risks. In December, 1941, the number of tuberculous persons living in Council houses was 185.

Care Work. The Tuberculosis Care Committee did much during the year to help those households who needed it by the provision of clothing, bedding, nourishment of various kinds and other assistance where needed. An attempt was made to assist in the employment of those fit for work, and an appeal issued to employers for co-operation. Funds received included a grant of £100 from the Corporation, £45 from sympathetic donors and £82 as the result of a Flag Day. A special report on the Committee's work has been issued by the Honorary Secretary, Miss I. M. Chick.

Health Clinic. For a number of years the work at the Health Clinic has grown steadily, and in 1941 this increase was considerably more than usual. The number of patients examined rose by 10 per cent., contact examinations by 50 per cent., X-ray investigations by 20 per cent., artificial pneumothorax treatment by 15 per cent., and laboratory examinations by 20 per cent. Most evident, however, was the increase in those sent for the purpose of investigation and diagnosis, incidentally the group demanding most expenditure of time and labour. Here there was an 85 per cent. increase in the number of individuals examined, and the number of these notified with active pulmonary tuberculosis rose by 114 per cent.

As recorded before, the Health Clinic, adapted nearly 30 years ago for the requirements of the time, is quite inadequate for present-day needs. Both staff and patients are constantly embarrassed by insufficient and ill-suited accommodation, and the building is placed in what is now one of the noisiest streets of the town; consequently work is hampered and patients tend to make less use of the Clinic than they ought to do.

A summary of the work at the Health Clinic is given below :—

Attendances :—

Total number	2,780
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Patients attending :—

Males	594
-------------	-----

Females	461
---------------	-----

————	1,055
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Average number of attendances per patient	2.6
---	-----

Contacts :—

Total number of examinations	152
------------------------------------	-----

Individuals examined	115
----------------------------	-----

Of these, 6 were subsequently notified.

Examinations for diagnosis :—

Total number of examinations	717
------------------------------------	-----

Individuals examined	569
----------------------------	-----

75 of these were found to have active tuberculosis.

Visits by Tuberculosis Officer to patients and their homes	201
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TUBERCULOSIS VISITOR. Visits made by the Tuberculosis Nurse were as follow :—

Investigation in cases of :—

Pulmonary tuberculosis	112	
Other forms	25	
Deaths	4	
	—	141
Re-visits and other investigations		624
Total		765

In addition to these investigations, the Tuberculosis Nurse attended at all clinics and assisted in special treatment (*e.g.*, artificial pneumothorax) carried out there.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS. The results of laboratory examinations carried out at the Clinic (including those of specimens from Welford Road Hospital) are given below :—

Cases investigated		662
Results of bacteriological examinations for tubercle bacilli in sputum, urine, etc. :—		
Positive	139	
Negative	733	
	—	872

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS :—

Films	669	
Screenings	1,265	
	—	1,934

ARTIFICIAL PNEUMOTHORAX :—

Refills	1,041	
Patients treated	42	

Welford Road Hospital. The average number of beds occupied daily was 29.6. Treatment is based on the fundamental principles of physical and mental rest (especially in the early stages) under healthy, open-air conditions, with an ample and nutritious diet. Artificial pneumothorax is used where likely to be beneficial, and the results have been very satisfactory. Emphasis is laid on instruction to patients with respect to the disease, as this has proved of the greatest value in the prevention of relapse.

War-time conditions have imposed difficulties as regards diet but no more than this. From the nutritional standpoint patients do not appear to have suffered. The shortage of nursing and domestic staff, now general in all hospitals, has, however, been a matter of serious concern at times, and there is little sign as yet of the position improving. The nursing staff has been constantly below normal establishment, sometimes seriously so, and for domestic work reliance has had to be placed almost entirely on daily workers living outside. The unsatisfactory existing accommodation for nurses and maids contributes to these difficulties. There must be few hospitals or sanatoria so ideally situated, but modern

wards are called for as soon as circumstances permit, as well as facilities, notably X-ray, needful for the proper carrying out of administrative and clinical work.

A summary is given below of particulars respecting the treatment of patients at Welford Road Hospital :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1940	13	14	27
Admitted	27	30	57
Treated	40	44	84
Discharged	22	17	39
Died	5	8	13
Remaining at end of 1941	13	19	32

Condition on discharge :—

Quiescent	8
Much improved	20
Improved	6
No material improvement	2
Worse	3
Average number of days in hospital	213 (7 months)
Average gain in weight	16 lbs.
Highest weight gained	47 lbs.

One lost weight to a slight extent.

Ages of patients

15 to 60 years

Result of sputum examinations for tubercle bacilli :—

Admitted with sputum T.B.+	26
Number of these discharged with T.B.+	10
Number of these discharged with T.B.— or no sputum	16
Admitted with sputum T.B.— or no sputum	13
Number of these discharged with T.B.— or no sputum	13
Number of these discharged with sputum T.B.+	0

Artificial pneumothorax treatment :—

Patients treated in hospital	6
Number of inductions and refills	205

Creton Sanatorium. Below are the data with reference to the patients treated at Creton Sanatorium in 1941 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1940	9	2	11
Admitted	18	7	25
Treated	27	9	36
Discharged	19	4	23
Died	2	—	2
Remaining at end of 1941	6	5	11

Condition on discharge :—

Much improved	13
Improved	8
No material improvement	2

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. Particulars of cases treated at Manfield Orthopædic Hospital and Shipman Convalescent Home are as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining at end of 1940	2	3	5
Admitted	5	3	8
Treated	7	6	13
Discharged	3	2	5
Died	—	—	—
Remaining at end of 1941	4	4	8

Condition on discharge :—

Arrested	2
Quiescent	2
Improved	1

Other Institutions. Four patients were maintained at the Papworth Village Settlement, Cambridge.

Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925. It was not necessary to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which relate to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936. There was no case of compulsory removal to hospital, under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

TABLE T1. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

TUBERCULOSIS. CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

CLASSIFICATION.	NOTIFIED CASES.			DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED.		
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Pulmonary :—						
Lung and Pleura	68	52	120	4	4	8
Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—
	68	52	120*	4	4	8*
Meninges and Brain	1	1	2	1	1	2
Peritoneum and Intestines	4	—	4	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	4	3	7	—	—	—
Cervical Glands	5	5	10	—	—	—
Other Organs	—	3	3	—	—	—
Totals	82	64	146	5	5	10

*A total of 128 fresh cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE T2. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DURATION OF ILLNESS.

PERIOD.	NOTIFIED CASES.	DEATHS OF CASES NOT NOTIFIED.	TOTAL.
Under 6 months	42	—	42
Over 6 months and under 1 year	15	—	15
Over 1 year and under 2 years	14	1	15
Over 2 years and under 3 years	13	—	13
Over 3 years and under 4 years	3	—	3
Over 4 years and under 5 years	4	—	4
Over 5 years	20	1	21
Unascertained	9	6	15
Totals	120	8	128

TABLE T3. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. SEX AND STATE.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Single	28	21	49
Married	32	32	64
Widowed	5	3	8
Unascertained	7	—	7
Totals	72	56	128

TABLE T4. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS INVESTIGATIONS. DEGREE OF HOME
ISOLATION FOUND.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number having separate Bedrooms	29	22	51
Number having separate Beds only	3	3	6
Number having no Isolation	25	14	39
Number in Institutions	8	7	15
Unascertained	7	10	17
Totals	72	56	128

TABLE T5. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS. PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION
AND DEATH.

PERIOD BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
(1) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—			
Not notified	6	4	10
One month	8	5	13
1—6 months	12	6	18
6—12 months	4	2	6
12—18 months	5	1	6
18—24 months	—	1	1
2—3 years	4	1	5
3—4 years	3	1	4
4—5 years	2	2	4
5 years and over	5	3	8
Totals	49	26	75
(2) TUBERCULOSIS OTHER THAN PULMONARY :—			
Not notified	1	1	2
One month	1	1	2
1—6 months	1	1	2
6—12 months	1	—	1
12—18 months	—	1	1
Totals	4	4	8

See footnote to Table T8.

TABLE T6. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY.

OCCUPATION.	New Cases.	Deaths Registered	OCCUPATION.	New Cases.	Deaths Registered
Shoe Operatives :—			Motor Driver	1	—
(a) Clicker	6	4	Nurse	3	—
(b) Laster	4	4	Office Cleaner	1	—
(c) Finisher	10	7	Omnibus Conductor	1	—
(d) Roughstuff and Pressman	—	1	Painter.....	1	—
(e) Warehouse and General	2	8	Parcels Messenger ..	—	1
(f) Female Worker	13	5	Porter	1	—
	35	29	Postman	1	—
Baker	1	—	Process Artist	1	1
Blouse Machinist ..	—	1	ex-R.A.F.	1	—
Bottle Washer	1	—	Railway Fireman ..	—	1
Carpenter	1	—	Railway Platelayer	—	1
Cigarette Sorter	1	1	School Child	1	—
Clerk	6	4	School Teacher	1	—
Commercial Traveller	1	—	Secretary	1	—
Companion Help ..	1	—	Shop Assistant	4	2
Electrical Fitter ..	1	—	Shop Manager	1	—
Engineer	3	2	ex-Soldier	9	1
Errand Boy	—	1	Tailor's Machinist ..	1	—
Fish Salesman	1	—	Tea Salesman	1	—
Garage Attendant ..	1	1	Toy Maker	1	3
Gardener	1	—	Window Cleaner ..	—	1
Grocer	1	—	Wood Machinist ..	1	—
House Decorator ..	—	1	No Occupation	4	7
Housewife	25	9	Not Ascertained ..	4	1
Journalist	1	—			
Labourer	3	2			
Last Maker	1	1			
Leather Dresser ..	2	2			
Licensed Victualler	1	1			
Lift Attendant	—	1	Totals	128	75

TABLE T7. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

DISPOSAL OF NOTIFIED CASES.

CLASSIFICATION.	NUMBER.	PER CENT.
Received Residential Treatment at :—		
Welford Road Hospital	44	55·8
Creaton Sanatorium	16	
Papworth Village Settlement	2	
Creaton Sanatorium and Welford Road Hospital	1	
Northampton General Hospital	1	
Preston Hall Sanatorium	1	
Rushden House Sanatorium	1	
St. Andrew's Hospital	1	
Refused Residential Treatment	21	17·5
Residential Treatment not considered necessary	19	15·8
Too ill for removal	11	9·2
Died before receipt of notification	2	1·7
Totals	120	100·0

TABLE T8. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

TUBERCULOSIS. AGE GROUPS FOR NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	—	1	3	2	—	1	2	1
5-10 years ..	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
10-15 years ..	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1
15-20 years ..	12	7	4	1	6	3	1	—
20-25 years ..	5	12	1	2	6	6	—	1
25-35 years ..	17	13	—	1	9	3	1	—
35-45 years ..	12	6	—	—	10	4	—	—
45-55 years ..	9	10	—	—	4	7	—	—
55-65 years ..	16	4	—	1	10	1	—	—
65 and upwards	1	2	—	1	4	1	—	1
Totals	72	56	15	13	49	26	4	4

Ten (7·5 per cent.) of the seventy-five deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and two (25·0 per cent.) of the eight deaths from other forms of tuberculosis were of cases not notified. Reference should also be made to Table T5.

See also remarks of Medical Officer of Health on page 29.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR 1941*To the Medical Officer of Health.*

SIR,

I beg to submit herewith my report on the maternity and child welfare work in the Borough for the year 1941.

Your obedient Servant,

M. MARTIN WILLIAMS

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE,
DYCHURCH LANE, NORTHAMPTON.
JUNE, 1942.

Staff. The permanent staff of the Department consists of one Assistant Medical Officer, seven health visitors, and two clerks. Their time is wholly devoted to work connected with maternity and child welfare. Changes in the personnel were caused by the retirement of Miss M. E. Mossey, Senior Health Visitor, and the resignation of Mrs. A. M. Walton, one of the health visitors. These vacancies were filled by Miss E. Howard and Miss C. A. Hallahan as from 18th June and 2nd October respectively.

Infant Mortality. The number of infant deaths was ninety-one, twenty-two more than in 1940. The infant mortality-rate was 52·9 per thousand live births registered, which is below the current rate of 59 for England and Wales (*see* Table M1, page 50), but is the highest local rate for nine years.

Premature birth accounted for the greatest number of these infant deaths; twenty-two infants died owing to prematurity, compared with thirteen in 1940.

The infant deaths are classified by cause in Table M2 (page 50) and in more detail according to cause and age in Table D at the end of this volume.

Notification of Births. The birth-rate for 1941 was 11·8, compared with 11·9 for 1940 and 14·2 for England and Wales.

1,282 live births and thirty-four stillbirths were registered. 2,056 live births and sixty-five stillbirths were notified, making a total of 2,121 (*see* Table M3, page 50). Table M4 shews the sources of notification.

1,504 births were investigated by the health visitors; fourteen of these were non-notified and 177 were evacuees. They also visited twenty-nine other births but no information was available; this figure includes ten evacuees. The remaining births occurred either in larger

houses, or the mothers, resident outside the Borough, came into the Town for their confinements and returned home later.

Investigation disclosed that forty-two babies were born prematurely, thirteen fewer than in 1940.

In addition to these figures, the health visitors also investigated 197 evacuee births which occurred at St. John's Hospital and were afterwards billeted in the Borough.

Stillbirths. The number of stillbirths notified was sixty-five, twelve fewer than in 1940. Thirty of the sixty-five were County cases and five were evacuees, born and notified in the Borough. Thirty-one stillbirths (including one evacuee) were investigated by the health visitors.

Four of the stillbirths were premature twins and in two cases there were foetal abnormalities. Maternal disease accounted for ten stillbirths (including eight cases of toxæmia); twelve were associated with abnormal deliveries due to malpresentations and hæmorrhage (including seven breech deliveries). Seven of the stillbirths were due to prematurity.

Home Visitation.

Visits to Expectant Mothers :—

First Visits	528
Total Visits	1,013

Visits to Children under One Year of Age :—

First Visits	1,707
Total Visits	7,917

Visits to Children from One to Five Years of Age :—

Total Visits	10,033
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The health visitors paid 19,870 visits during 1941. This number includes all the visits enumerated above and also extra visits, viz :— to houses where a stillbirth had occurred or a baby under one year had died, and to all cases of puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, etc., in women and children.

Ultra-violet Ray Treatment. Ultra-violet ray treatment was continued with the usual exception of the summer months. 164 children received 1,845 treatments. These children were chiefly suffering from rickets and marasmus and most of them benefited from the treatment.

Manfield Orthopædic Hospital. Four beds are maintained, when occupied, at Manfield Hospital. At the beginning of January five patients were under treatment. During the year thirteen were admitted to the hospital suffering from general orthopædic conditions. Thirteen were discharged, the average length of stay being fifty-five days, and five cases were still under treatment at the close of the year.

Welfare Centres—Statistics. There was an increase in the number of children under one year of age who attended at the centres

for the first time. There was also an increase in their total attendances but a slight decrease in the attendances of children from one to five years of age.

Table M5 (page 51) gives the average attendances and consultations at the eleven centres in the Town. The total average attendance of mothers per week was 527, against 547 in 1940 ; of babies and toddlers 579, against 609 in 1940.

The number of attendances at all centres during the year was as follows :—

(a) By Children under One Year of Age	16,498
(b) By Children between the Ages of One and Five Years	11,339

The attendance of children per session at all centres during 1941 averaged 53. In 1940 the figure was 55.

The number of children who attended at the centres for the first time during the year was :—

(a) Children under One Year of Age	1,313
(b) Children between the Ages of One and Five Years	507

The number of children who were in attendance at the centres at the end of the year was :—

(a) Children under One Year of Age	927
(b) Children between the Ages of One and Five Years	1,486

Voluntary Work. The Northampton Maternity and Infant Welfare Voluntary Association reports a satisfactory year's work for 1941, as will be seen from the following report supplied by the Association :—

“ The infant welfare centres were well organised and the attendance statistics were on the whole satisfactory. War conditions affected the centres in varying degrees ; Kingsthorpe and Doddridge Memorial met in specially difficult circumstances and Far Cotton and Abington Avenue were adversely affected by the centres having been moved to considerable distances from the homes of mothers they serve.

The leaders of all centres are keen and enthusiastic and spare no pains to overcome the difficulties. The encouragement of the “ come and go ” attendance by the mothers and the suspension of the weekly talks in the centres did much to lessen the educational and social value of the work, and the leaders welcomed the relaxation of these precautions and the permission given by Dr. Mary T. Day, Assistant Medical Officer, for the talks by nurses and others to be resumed.

“ Baby Day ” was celebrated in one central exhibition in the St. Giles' Street building on 21st May, when each centre exhibited the work of the mothers for the annual competitions. Dr. Day, in opening the exhibition, gave a very useful address to the mothers on the best way to meet war-time problems in the care of their children. At this gathering a presentation was made to Nurse M. E. Mossey, on her retirement, in recognition of her long and devoted service.

The annual meeting was held on 28th May, when a large audience listened with appreciation to an address by Mr. Robert Watson, F.R.C.S. Ed., M.C.O.G.

The war savings groups organised in the centres were continued with success and considerable sums were collected each week.

Throughout the year, members of the Association assisted with the reception, refreshment, and transport of expectant mothers evacuated under the Government scheme. A personal letter of thanks from Mr. H. C. Perrin, Chief Billeting Officer, was much appreciated.

Members of the Association also helped regularly at the clothing depot organised by the Red Cross.

Two centres (Abington Avenue and Broadmead) entered for the National Parentcraft Competitions. Both did well, Abington Avenue gaining honours in the six classes for which they entered.

Some thirty leaving certificates were presented in 1941 to mothers making regular attendances until their children reached school age.

During her tenure of office, Dr. Day gave every possible assistance and encouragement to the Voluntary Association. The Committee was most grateful for her advice and constructive criticism and the news of her resignation was received with great regret."

Toddlers' Clinic. The clinic organised specially for toddlers (one to five years of age) is held on two Tuesdays in each month. Attendances at this clinic are included in the figures under the (b) headings in the paragraphs on page 46. Cases are referred to this clinic only by doctors and health visitors.

Dr. Lilian M. Blake succeeded Dr. Emily H. Shaw as Medical Officer for the toddlers' clinic in March, 1941.

Eighty-eight new cases were seen at the clinic during the year and the total attendances made were 259.

Midwives. Fifty-two midwives notified their intention to practise. The Queen's Institute of District Nursing employed twelve of these at different times and fifteen were attached to St. Edmund's Hospital. The Inspector of Midwives paid twenty-two visits to midwives practising independently for the purposes of inspection. She also paid three visits of inspection to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Medical aid was summoned by a midwife under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, in 280 cases.

The Queen's nurses attended 559 cases as maternity nurses or midwives during 1941.

Maternity Homes. There are five nursing homes in the Town, three of which may admit maternity cases only. One (St. Matthew's Nursing Home) is registered for maternity, medical, and surgical cases. Thirty-one visits of inspection were paid to the nursing homes by the Assistant Medical Officer.

The Local Authority maintains no maternity home. An arrangement is in operation whereby expectant mothers, who are abnormal cases and are found to require institutional treatment at the time of confinement, are treated in the Barratt Maternity Home. 134 cases (including fifteen evacuees) were admitted in 1941. Normal and necessitous cases are sent into St. Edmund's Hospital. Sixty-two women were

admitted during 1941 and, in addition, five cases were confined at St. John's Hospital when St. Edmund's Hospital was full.

Ante-natal Work. The Council provides and maintains one ante-natal clinic (three sessions per week—two for Borough cases and one for evacuees) at St. Giles' Street Centre. In addition an ante-natal clinic is held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

100 sessions for Borough cases were held at the St. Giles' Street Clinic and were attended by 351 expectant mothers (including twenty-six still attending from 1940), making 1,264 attendances altogether. In addition, forty-nine sessions were held for evacuee expectant mothers; 301 patients made 1,253 attendances.

At the Queen's Institute of District Nursing 932 attendances were made by 466 expectant mothers in ninety-four sessions.

467 patients (including 239 evacuees) who attended the Borough clinic (1940-41) had babies born in 1941. There was no maternal death during 1941 amongst mothers attending this clinic.

Doctors and midwives generally send their patients to the ante-natal clinic by appointment and in each case a report is forwarded to the doctor or midwife concerned.

Cases in which it is thought operative measures may be necessary are seen by a consultant by appointment or in emergency. Four cases under this category were dealt with during 1941.

Post-natal Work. A post-natal clinic is held once a week. There were forty-seven sessions during 1941 and 199 women attended.

A post-natal clinic is also held at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. There were sixteen sessions during 1941 attended by 118 women, each making one attendance.

Doctors' Bills. In certain circumstances the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee undertakes the payment of doctors' and midwives' bills. A scale was adopted in October, 1935, fixing the proportion to be recovered from patients according to their means. Instalments and any outstanding debts in connection with these bills are collected by a member of the staff of the Borough Treasurer's Department.

Dental Treatment. As in previous years, children under school age and pregnant and nursing mothers may be treated by the School Dental Officer. Two sessions each week are set apart for this. Payment for treatment is made to the Dental Clinic direct, or later by instalments at the Borough Treasurer's Department.

Bills amounting to just over £41 were sent to forty-one patients. Just under £70 was collected on these accounts and those outstanding from previous years. Nearly £7 was collected in small fees for which no bills were issued. Table M6 (page 52) shews the numbers dealt with and the forms of treatment.

Milk. In addition to the National Milk Scheme the Committee still has power to grant a supplementary milk supply on medical grounds. 224 pints of milk were supplied under this category during 1941.

Dried milk is sold at St. Giles' Street Centre : the following tabulation shews the number of pounds sold :—

" Cow and Gate " full cream	9,526
" Cow and Gate " humanised	1,603
" Cow and Gate " Hemolac	1,981
" Trufood "	1,375

" Trufood " is also sold at certain of the other welfare centres, through the Voluntary Association.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Eighty-six cases of puerperal pyrexia, including forty-five non-residents, were notified. Seventy-five were treated at Northampton General Hospital, two at St. Edmund's Hospital, and nine at home. One of the non-residents died.

Maternal Deaths. Two maternal deaths occurred amongst local women in 1941. One was due to septic abortion and the other to septic emboli, pyæmia, and thrombosis of pelvic veins. A post mortem was held in each instance. Neither patient had booked a midwife or doctor or received any ante-natal care.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Three cases of ophthalmia were notified. Two cleared up completely after treatment at home; in neither case was a swab taken. The third occurred in St. Edmund's Hospital, the baby going to Wolverhampton with the mother, who required specialised treatment. A swab was taken but no gonococci and no organisms were seen in the film and the culture was sterile. This child left the Borough soon after discharge from Wolverhampton. (See Table M7, page 52).

Diarrhœa and Enteritis. No babies under the age of two years died from diarrhœa and enteritis.

Child Life Protection. The Maternity and Child Welfare Department administers Sections 206 to 220 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to foster-children. These children are supervised until they reach the age of nine years. The number of persons receiving children for reward on the register at the end of the year was thirty-nine; these had charge of fifty-eight children. It was not necessary to obtain any legal order or to take any proceedings under the Act during 1941.

Evacuation Scheme. Regular parties of expectant mothers arrived in Northampton and were received at St. Giles' Street Centre. During the year 668 arrived, of whom 536 were for confinement at St. John's Hospital and 132 at St. Edmund's Hospital. In addition, 128 unofficial expectant mothers registered at the centre. Ante-natal care was provided by a special weekly clinic and an infant welfare centre for evacuees only was also held each week.

There are two ante-natal hostels in the Borough with accommodation for eighteen and sixteen women respectively. During the year these admitted 151 and 127 expectant mothers.

A post-natal hostel provides accommodation for fifteen mothers and babies and 153 were admitted during 1941.

TABLE M1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1932-1941.
INFANT MORTALITY IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
England and Wales	65	64	59	57	59	58	53	50	55	59
Northampton	64.3	45.1	45.8	50.2	39.9	47.6	46.6	41.7	49.0	52.9

TABLE M2. NORTHAMPTON, 1937-1941.
INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH*.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	4	7	2	6	7
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	14	8	7	23	20
Congenital Malformations	6	8	9	5	15
Convulsions	—	—	2	2	2
Diarrhoea, Enteritis, and Gastritis	3	5	2	2	—
Measles	2	—	—	2	1
Premature Birth	20	17	20	13	22
Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	1	2
All Other Causes	8	11	9	13	22
TOTAL DEATHS	57	56	52	69	91
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	1197	1203	1247†	1408†	1720†
INFANT MORTALITY	47.6	46.6	41.7	49.0	52.9

*See also Table D at end of Report.

†These figures were supplied by the Registrar-General for the special purpose of calculating infant and maternal mortality.

TABLE M3. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS REGISTERED AND NOTIFIED.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number of Live Births Registered	668	614	1282
Number of Stillbirths Registered	25	9	34
Total Number of Births Notified	1107	1014	2121
Number of Live Births Notified	1064	992	2056
Number of Stillbirths Notified	43	22	65

TABLE M4. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS. SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION.

	NUMBER.	PER CENT.
Medical Practitioners	137*	6.4
Certified Midwives	1974	93.1
Parents and Others	10	0.5
Totals	2121	100.0

*Includes 93 also notified by Midwives.

TABLE M5. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
MATERNITY AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES. STATISTICS.

CENTRE.*	DAY OF MEETING.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE PER WEEK.				Average Number seen by Doctor per Session.
		Mothers (incl. Expectant Mothers).	Babies.	Toddlers.	Total Babies and Toddlers.	
Abington Avenue ..	Thursday ..	37	19	23	42	12
Broadmead	Monday	79	50	39	89	15
Doddridge Memorial	Tuesday	53	37	18	55	18
Evacuee	Thursday	52	42	10	52	24
Far Cotton	Monday	31	21	14	35	16
Kingsley Park	Monday	39	25	17	42	16
Kingsthorpe	Tuesday	45	36	14	50	20
St. Edmund's	Friday	57	32	32	64	14
St. Giles' Street ..	Wednesday ..	37	24	16	40	15
St. Giles' Street ..	Thursday ..	36	21	24	45	15
St. Sepulchre's	Wednesday ..	61	38	27	65	19
	Totals	527	345	234	579	184

*A Toddlers' Clinic was also held (see page 47).

TABLE M6. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
SUMMARY OF DENTAL OPERATIONS.

NATURE OF OPERATION, ETC.	MOTHERS.	CHILDREN.	TOTALS.
Patients seen	126	200	326
Patients treated	65	170	235
Number of attendances	314	367	681
Teeth extracted	330	338	668
Administrations of local anæsthetic	120	195	315
Fillings	43	6	49
Teeth treated with nitrate of silver	2	589	591
Dressings	23	21	44
Scalings and cleansings	11	1	12
Dentures completed	25	—	25
Repairs to dentures and re-makes	5	—	5
Teeth on dentures and re-makes	190	—	190
Completed	15	108	123
Partly completed, continued to 1942	5	6	11

TABLE M7. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. ANALYSIS OF CASES NOTIFIED, WITH
ULTIMATE RESULT.

CASES NOTIFIED.	TREATED.		ULTIMATE RESULT.			
	AT HOME.	IN HOSPITAL.	VISION UN- IMPAIRED.	VISION IMPAIRED.	TOTAL BLINDNESS.	DIED.
3	2	1	3	—	—	—

See also Section VII. of Medical Officer of Health's report (pages 30 to 32).

APPENDIX III.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1932-1941.
BIRTH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
England and Wales	15·3	14·4	14·8	14·7	14·8	14·9	15·1	15·0	14·6	14·2
Northampton	13·0	11·9	12·2	11·9	12·5	12·4	12·5	12·3	11·9	11·8

TABLE 2. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1932-1941.
DEATH-RATES IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
England and Wales	12·0	12·3	11·8	11·7	12·1	12·4	11·6	12·1	14·3	12·9
Northampton	11·6	11·3	11·4	10·9	12·6	12·6	11·1	11·6	13·9	12·8

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES AND NORTHAMPTON, 1932-1941.
MATERNAL MORTALITY* IN EACH YEAR OF THE DECENNium.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
England and Wales	4·06	4·32	4·41	3·93	3·65	3·11	2·97	2·82	2·61	2·77
Northampton	2·34	0·84	5·73	4·17	3·20	1·60	—	—	2·06	1·13

*Calculated per 1,000 total (live and still) births registered.

TABLE 4. NORTHAMPTON, 1941. METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

MONTH	RAINFALL.			TEMPERATURE.						DIRECTION OF WIND.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.		
	Total inches.	Greatest in 24 hours.		Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		No. of Nights at or below 32 deg. F.	SW. Quadrant including W. Days.	SE. Quadrant including S. Days.	NE. Quadrant including E. Days.	NW. Quadrant including N. Days.	Hrs.	Mins.
		Depth.	Date.			Deg.	Date.	Deg.	Date.							
January ..	3.87	0.70	25	24	33.50	44.0	22	21.5	3	21	1	7	18	5	33	50
February	2.18	0.37	5	18	38.33	55.0	8	21.0	5	14	8	6	3	11	73	40
March	2.94	0.80	7	16	41.49	54.5	14	28.5	19	9	5	9	8	9	84	10
April	1.60	0.46	18	12	45.21	62.0	19	32.5	28	0	8	4	14	4	68	20
May	2.30	0.56	29	16	49.73	68.0	18	31.0	5	1	6	4	13	8	83	45
June	1.25	0.62	9	8	61.45	88.5	22	43.0	11	0	8	5	11	6	203	50
July	2.55	0.60	{ 12 25	17	61.45	88.0	7	52.5	17	0	11	6	4	10	187	15
August ..	4.85	0.90		23	59.81	75.0	{ 2 3	47.0	7	0	15	5	2	9	146	10
September	0.35	0.26	28	2	59.25	76.5	4	39.5	16	0	7	4	11	8	85	20
October ..	2.31	0.81	9	14	50.74	65.0	{ 6 7 8	34.0	30	0	8	3	7	13	118	45
November	2.70	0.70	11	19	44.25	57.0		22	30.5	5	2	6	11	5	8	39	10
December	0.99	0.33	6	13	42.15	56.5	14	23.0	29	10	12	1	4	14	45	0
Year 1941	27.89	0.90	Aug. 93	184	48.95	88.5	June 22	21.0	Feb. 5	57	95	65	100	105	1169	15

TABLE 5. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Nuisances, Defects, etc., were Found.
1.—Total Number of Inspections and Visits	16394	
2.—Number of Premises at which Nuisances were Found		1019
3.—Total Number of Houses Inspected	1861	910
4.—Number of these Houses Repaired		737
5.—Number of these Houses Cleansed and Whitewashed		613
6.—Number of Houses Cleansed after Certificate of M.O.H. (Secs. 83 and 167, P.H.A. 1936)		0
7.—Number of First Visits made in consequence of Complaints by Residents	535	432
8.—Notices Served	893	
9.—Drains :—		
Tested by Smoke Test	32	19
Tested by Volatile Test	13	4
Tested by Water Test	3	0
Exposed under Sec. 48, P.H.A. 1936	0	0
Drains reported choked		143
Drains reconstructed		20
Drains repaired		39
Bath, lavatory, or sink waste pipes dis- connected from drains		0
New pans fixed to closets		37
Indoor soil pipes abolished		0
Closets supplied with flushing apparatus		0
10.—Contraventions of Byelaws :—		
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance		2
Animals kept in contravention of Byelaws ..		0
Accumulations of manure, etc., at :—		
(a) Houses		10
(b) Other premises		4
Other contraventions		0
11.—Other Nuisances :—		
Overcrowding in houses		15
Yard pavings re-laid or repaired		85
Spoutings repaired or renewed		124
New slop sinks fixed		10
Houses supplied with town water		0
Chimney observations	15	7
Miscellaneous nuisances		336

Continued on next page.

TABLE 5.—*continued.*

	Number of Inspections, etc.	No. at which Nuisances, Defects, etc., were Found.
12.—Factories Act—Inspections of:—		
Factories with mechanical power	1019	48
Factories without mechanical power	197	4
Other premises	25	0
Outworkers' premises	77	1
13.—Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops :—		
Number of Inspections	593	4
Number of New Registrations	2	
14.—Bakehouses—Number of Inspections	220	21
15.—Slaughterhouses :—		
Number of Inspections	1271	13
16.—Other Premises where Food is Manufactured, Stored, or Exposed for Sale—Number of Inspections	822	11
17.—Food and Drugs Act—Number of Samples sent to Public Analyst	319	21
18.—Infectious Diseases—Visits to Infected Houses :—		
(a) First visits for investigation	549	
(b) Weekly visits to secure isolation	205	
(c) Visits to control disinfection	354	
19.—Number of Visits for Inspection of :—		
(a) Schools	26	2
(b) Public Lavatories	120	0
(c) Van-dwellers	4	1
(d) Cinemas, etc.	13	3
(e) Restaurant Kitchens, Teashops, etc.	17	6
(f) Shops	8	1
(g) Offensive Trades	30	3
(h) Offices, Workplaces, etc.	778	1
20.—Houses Inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 :—		
Number of Houses Inspected	1073	620
Defective Houses Repaired		541
Houses Cleansed and Whitewashed		477
21.—Houses Unfit for Human Habitation reported under Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(a) Section 9	0	0
(b) Section 11	0	0
(c) Section 12	0	0
(d) Section 25	0	0

TABLE 6. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
RECONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS.

SITUATION OF PREMISES.	NO. OF HOUSES.
Albion Crescent, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18	9
Arthur Street, 50	1
Arthur Terrace, 8a, 9, 10, 11	4
Gold Street, 57, 59	2
Kingsthorpe Road, 63	1
St. James' Park Road, 31	1
Western Terrace, 11, 12	2
Total	20

TABLE 7. NORTHAMPTON, 1938-1941.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. HOUSES REPRESENTED DURING 1938 AND 1939.

SUBSEQUENT ACTION AND CONDITION AT THE END OF 1941.

HOUSES.	DATE OF		REMARKS.
	Representations.	Demolition Orders.	
Wellingborough Road, Abington Cottages, 9, 10, 11, and 12	13-4-38	—	Nos. 10 and 12 occupied; Nos. 9 and 11 vacant. Ministry of Health unable to enter- tain proposals for reconditioning.
Scarletwell Street, 8	12-4-39	—	Occupied. Action postponed on account of war.
Wellington Street, 52	12-4-39	31-7-39	Used as builder's store.

TABLE 8. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—*Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.*

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	INSPIC- TIONS.	WRITTEN NOTICES.	OCCUPIERS PROSE- CUTED.
Factories with mechanical power ..	1019	48	—
Factories without mechanical power	197	4	—
Other Premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and en- gineering construction but not in- cluding outworkers' premises) ...	25	—	—
Totals	1241	52	—

2.—*Defects found.*

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS			No. OF DEFECTS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PROSECU- TIONS WERE IN- STITUTED.
	FOUND.	REMEDIED	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR	
Want of cleanliness (s. 1)	11	11	—	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences { insufficient	3	3	—	—
{ unsuitable or				
{ defective	24	22	—	—
(s. 7) { not separate for				
{ sexes	1	1	—	—
Other offences	69	56	—	—
Totals	108	93	—	—

Continued on next page.

TABLE 8.—*continued.*3.—*Outwork in unwholesome premises (s. 111).*

NATURE OF WORK.	INSTANCES.	NOTICES SERVED.	PROSE- CUTIONS.
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc.	—	—	—

TABLE 9. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.

UNSOUND FOOD VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED.

NATURE OF FOOD.	WEIGHT.			
	TONS.	CWT.	QR.	LB.
Beef, home killed	52	6	1	3
Beef, imported	—	3	3	19
Mutton, home killed	4	2	3	10
Offal, home killed	19	15	0	4
Offal, imported	—	—	3	15
Pork, home killed	4	15	3	4
Veal, home killed	—	7	0	25
Bacon	—	3	3	11
Cheese	—	—	2	26
Compound vegetable foods	—	2	1	8
Cooked meat	—	16	1	20
Cooking fat	—	—	—	11
Fish	6	7	1	18
Fruit	—	4	1	23
Horseflesh roll	—	8	2	9
Jam and syrup	—	—	—	15
Poultry	—	—	—	15
Sausages	—	8	2	23
Shell-fish	—	7	0	16
Tea	—	—	—	10
Vegetables	—	5	0	25
Wheat, bread, and pastry	1	6	3	21
Total	92	4	0	23

Also 2,328 tins and jars of food, 194 rabbits, 16 meat pies, 146 lobsters, 264 crabs, 674 fish cakes, 1,277 crumpets, 3,050 eggs, and 120 gallons of apricot pulp.

There were 1,570 surrenders and 1 seizure (*see* page 23) of unsound food.

TABLE 10. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	CATTLE, EX- CLUDING COWS.	COWS.	CALVES.	SHEEP AND LAMBS.	PIGS.
Number killed*	7,771		6,195	31,636	4,158
Number inspected† ..	6,938		5,467	27,505	3,181
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis :—</i> Whole carcasses con- demned*	19	62	7	226	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned*	868		30	563	104
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affect- ed with disease other than tuberculosis† ..	11·9		0·5	2·4	3·2
<i>Tuberculosis only :—</i> Whole carcasses con- demned*	37	58	8	—	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned*	531		10	—	250
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis† ..	8·2		0·3	0·0	6·9

*Figures refer to complete statistical year.

†From 8th February, 1941.

TABLE 11. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
BOROUGH INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, HARBOROUGH ROAD.
CASES UNDER TREATMENT.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enterica	Whooping Cough.	Others*	Totals.
Remaining at end of 1940 ..	21	56	—	—	—	77
Admitted during 1941	101	321	2	3	17	444
Discharged during 1941	121	354	2	3	17	497
Died during 1941	—	5	—	—	—	5
Remaining at end of 1941 ..	1	18	—	—	—	19

*Includes one case of measles, two of dysentery, and fourteen of bullous impetigo.

TABLE 12. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
FOOD AND DRUGS. SAMPLES TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS.

NATURE OF SAMPLE.	FORMAL SAMPLES.		INFORMAL SAMPLES.	
	TOTAL NUMBER.	NO. NOT GENUINE.	TOTAL NUMBER.	NO. NOT GENUINE.
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	2	—	—	—
Arrowroot	—	—	4	—
Baking Powder	2	—	2	—
Butter	1	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	2	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	—	1	—
Cheese Powder	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	5	—	—	—
Coffee	8	—	2	—
Coffee and Chicory	1	—	—	—
Cornflour	2	—	—	—
Curry Powder	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder	4	—	7	—
Egg Substitutes	1	—	3	—
Fish Cake	—	—	2	—
Fish Pastes	1	—	2	—
Flour, etc.	4	—	5	—
Ground Ginger	—	—	2	—
Jam	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	—	1	—
Lemon Substitutes	1	—	1	—
Lime Juice Cordial	2	—	—	—
Meat Pastes	2	—	2	—
Milk	185	19	—	—
Mustard	—	—	1	—
Paregoric	2	—	2	—
Pepper	1	—	2	—
Rice	7	—	1	—
Saccharin Tablets	7	1	1	—
Semolina	1	—	—	—
Sugar Substitutes	2	—	3	1
Sundry Samples*	—	—	11	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	1	—	—	—
Tapioca	2	—	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	—	4	—
Vegetables (tinned) .	—	—	2	—
Vinegar	4	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	—	4	—
Totals	254†	20	65†	1

*These sundry samples included one informal sample of each of the following :—
Beef and vegetable extract, bicarbonate of soda, cloves, Epsom salts, horse-radish cream, liquorice powder, onion substitute, Ovaltine, sage and onion stuffing, mixed spice, and pudding mixture.

†A total of 319 samples, 21 of which (6·6 per cent.) were found not to be genuine.

TABLE 13. NORTHAMPTON, 1941.
CLINICAL BACTERIOLOGY. NUMBER OF SUSPECTED CASES IN WHICH EXAMINATION WAS
MADE AND THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE.

DIPHTHERIA— Throat and Nose Secretions.				TYPHOID, DYSENTERY, ETC.— Dreyer's Tests, etc.				TUBERCULOSIS— Sputum, Urine, etc.				OTHER CONDITIONS.				TOTALS.			
No. of Suspected Cases.	Reports received.			No. of Suspected Cases.	Reports received.			No. of Suspected Cases.	Reports received.			No. of Suspected Cases.	Reports received.			No. of Suspected Cases.	Reports received.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.		Positive.	Negative.	Total.		Positive.	Negative.	Total.		Positive.	Negative.	Total.				
1509	913	2330	3243	35	35	36	71	662	139	733	872	35	35	0	35	2241	1122	3099	4221

The above Table does not take into account the reports made in connection with the venereal diseases scheme.

(N.B.—Table A is not being printed this year.)

TABLE B.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.
Cases of Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1941.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.													CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.											Cases Admitted to Borough Hospitals.	Total Deaths (see Table C)	
	ALL AGES.	AGES (IN YEARS).												Castle.	Delapre.	Kingsley.	Kingsthorpe.	St. Crispin's.	St. Edmund's.	St. George's.	St. James'.	St. Michael's.	South.	Spencer.			Weston.
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-														
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	35	1	2	2	—	4	9	3	1	5	5	3	—	1	4	—	3	—	1	—	6	1	13	5	1	—	5
Diphtheria	334	4	7	7	14	19	116	88	40	32	4	3	—	27	53	26	44	12	8	20	35	17	27	46	19	302†	8
Dysentery	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	1	—	—	2†	1
Enterica	10	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	2†	—
Erysipelas	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	16	11	4	1	4	1	3	3	5	6	2	5	2	3	—	2
Measles	260	16	33	27	37	28	70	23	9	15	2	—	—	9	30	25	18	26	19	27	20	29	17	18	22	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	193	13	6	4	3	5	26	8	9	15	22	51	31	13	18	25	13	14	10	15	30	12	7	25	11	1‡	72||
Puerperal Pyrexia	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	70	11	—	—	5	5	7	4	4	1	3	2	4	45	3	3	—	—
Scarlet Fever	151	—	2	4	6	11	71	33	7	7	7	3	—	9	31	22	7	6	6	11	11	14	9	11	14	98†	—
Whooping Cough	582	35	47	73	74	87	240	14	4	4	1	1	2	10	79	92	70	36	48	39	33	39	12	64	60	1†	2
Tuberculosis :— Respiratory	120	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	19	43	18	36	2	11	7	13	15	9	7	7	12	8	10	14	7	68§	75
Other Forms	26	—	4	—	—	—	9	2	5	4	—	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	—	4*	8
Totals	1858	72	101	118	135	154	545	177	103	214	78	114	47	93	230	220	178	113	107	132	157	128	166	193	141	479	174

*Admitted to Manfield Orthopædic Hospital.

†Admitted to Harborough Road Hospital.

‡Admitted to St. Edmund's Hospital.

||Five of these were from influenzal pneumonia.

§Forty-nine to Welford Road Hospital and nineteen to Creaton Sanatorium.

The above figures take no account of corrections in diagnosis. (See Section VI. of this Report for further information).

No notifications were received of other notifiable diseases not specified in the Table above (e.g., smallpox).

INSTITUTIONS :—(1) Harborough Road Infectious Diseases Hospital (85 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed) ;
(2) Smallpox Hospital, Mere Way (48 beds, allowing 144 sq. ft. per bed) ;
(3) Welford Road Tuberculosis Hospital (32 beds) ;
(4) St. Edmund's Hospital (Public Assistance Institution) (180 beds) ;
(5) Creaton Sanatorium, Northampton (10 beds reserved for Northampton County Borough) ;
(6) Manfield Orthopædic Hospital, Northampton (20 beds available for surgical tuberculosis cases).

TABLE C.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life during the Year 1941.

CAUSES OF DEATH		NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES (IN YEARS) OF " RESIDENTS "														Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
		ALL AGES.			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
		Total.	M.	F.												
ALL CAUSES	Certified	1364	736	628	90	11	22	20	37	34	55	123	210	359	403	943
	Uncertified	31	15	16	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	13	8	1
*1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	5	3	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7
3.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4.	Whooping cough	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5.	Diphtheria	8	2	6	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	75	49	26	—	—	1	—	21	12	14	11	11	4	1	5
*7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	8	4	4	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	20
8.	Syphilitic disease	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	7
*9.	Influenza	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	2	4
10.	Measles	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11.	Acute poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13M.	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (males only)	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	2
13F.	Cancer of uterus	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	4
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum	53	35	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	15	18	8	33
15.	Cancer of breast	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	8	4	—	11
16.	Cancer of all other sites	106	66	40	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	23	15	39	22	81
17.	Diabetes	19	7	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	7	12
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	127	61	66	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	11	23	47	43	56
19.	Heart disease	457	228	229	—	—	—	4	2	6	5	19	59	140	222	225
*20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system	21	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	7	8	15
21.	Bronchitis	107	57	50	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	26	33	39	35
*22.	Pneumonia	67	38	29	19	4	4	—	1	1	1	6	6	15	10	58
23.	Other respiratory diseases	18	12	6	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	7	1	6
24.	Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum	15	14	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	5	4	—	32
25.	Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26.	Appendicitis	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8
27.	Other digestive diseases	24	11	13	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	7	3	8	46
28.	Nephritis	34	25	9	—	1	—	—	—	2	7	4	8	7	5	23
29.	Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
30.	Other maternal causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
31.	Premature birth	22	13	9	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	38	17	21	36	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	41
33.	Suicide	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	2	2	2
34.	Road traffic accidents	17	13	4	—	1	1	4	—	1	2	4	2	2	—	29
35.	Other violent causes	19	13	6	2	2	3	2	—	1	1	2	4	—	2	26
*36.	All other causes	88	43	45	5	2	5	5	3	1	5	10	9	18	25	104
Totals		1395	751	644	91	13	22	20	37	35	56	125	213	372	411	944
*Sub-entries included in above figures	1 (a) Paratyphoid fevers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7 (a) Tuberculous meningitis	3	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
	9 (a) Influenzal pneumonia	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	2
	20 (a) Arterio-sclerosis	14	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	8	5
	22 (a) Broncho-pneumonia	44	28	16	19	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	3	7	7	26
	36 (a) Rheumatic fever	4	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
	(b) Meningitis	3	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	(c) Senility	17	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	6
(d) Erysipelas	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
(e) Dysentery	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

NETT DEATHS REGISTERED.				M.	F.	TOTALS.	DEATH-RATES.
First Quarter	251	226	477	..	17.5		
Second Quarter	160	147	307	..	11.3		
Third Quarter	140	125	265	..	9.7		
Fourth Quarter	200	146	346	..	12.7		
Totals (53 weeks)	751	644	1395	..	12.8		

TABLE D.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1941.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1 week and under 2 weeks.	2 weeks and under 3 weeks.	3 weeks and under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES	Certified	34	7	3	2	46	22	11	4	7	90
	Uncertified	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1.	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chickenpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4.	Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
6.	Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7.	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
12.	Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
13.	Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Bronchitis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
15.	Pneumonia (all forms)	2	—	—	—	2	5	5	3	4	19
16.	Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Suffocation, overlaying	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
22.	Injury at Birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
23.	Atelectasis	7	—	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	9
24.	Congenital Malformations	3	3	1	1	8	5	1	—	1	15
25.	Premature Birth	18	1	—	—	19	3	—	—	—	22
26.	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ..	1	—	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	7
27.	Other Causes	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	8
Totals		35	7	3	2	47	22	11	4	7	91

	Live Births Registered.*				Nett Deaths Registered.				Infant Death-rates.		
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate ..	845	787	1632	..	48	37	85	..	56.8	47.0	52.1
Illegitimate ..	43	45	88	..	4	2	6	..	93.0	44.4	68.2
Totals ..	888	832	1720	..	52	39	91	..	58.6	46.9	52.9

* These figures were supplied by the Registrar-General for calculation of infant and maternal mortality only. (See page 10).

